BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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POLITICAL NOTES.

—The dead Douglas won a field after his fall; and it is not impossible that Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill may become a law, partly as a consequence of his death.

—A Southern Democrat, writing to a local paper, gives as his political motto: 'Right, first; party, second; wrong, never.' But what will become of the Democratic party if its members adopt that motto generally, and live up to it?

—The new Governor of Florida, made such by the death of Governor Hart, is Marcellus B. Stearns, a young man from Connecticut, who left college a dozen years ago to enter a Maine regiment, earned a commission, and since the war has been prominent in Florida politics.

—The well-worn rumor that Secretary Richardson is about to resign is again in full blast. The truth, as near as it can be got at, seems to be that Mr. Richardson intends to resign about the first of May, to enter upon an arrangement he perfected some time ago, to become a partner in a foreign banking house.

—Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, desires it to be publicly understood that he will not in any event be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. Nebraska is Republican to the core, and what little there is of Senator Tipton is, we believe, 'Liberal.' When the coxcomb who had insulted a young lady friend learned that the doors of her residence would thereafter be shut in his face, he gave out that he shouldn't call upon her any more.

—The Brooklyn *Argus* thinks that if "Satan and his angels are loose all over the land,' it is due to the fact that the Republican party is 'unloading'—nor can it be denied that that corrupt and worthless element which, originally a constituent portion of the Democratic party, attached itself to the Republican organization for the sake of pelf or in the hope of spoils, is gradually sloughing off and returning to its first love. When the "unloading" has been completed, the Democratic party will be able to hold a most interestingly diabolical merry-making.

—An unusual circumstance occurred in Congress a few days since. Congressman Clark, of Missouri, an ex-rebel General, introduced and had referred a bill to repay the State of Missouri one million dollars for moneys expended in raising, arming and maintaining militia troops to resist invasion during the war. The remarkable feature of the matter was that General Clark himself led in the invasions which rendered these expenditures necessary. This is probably the first time in history in which one soldier has proposed to reimburse his adversary for handsomely thrashing him.

—And now the Democratic press is soured because the contested Georgia election case of Sloan against Rawls, to which reference was some time ago made in these columns, has been decided in favor of the Republican claimant against the sitting member.—The history of the case is, briefly, that Rawls was illegally elected under the old *ante-bellum* law of Georgia, and by the refusal of the Democratic supervisors and canvassers to observe the requisements of the Enforcement act, or to receive the Republican votes cast in the precincts established under it. But the trick has failed to win, and hence the ill-tempered exhibition in question.

—All the latest advices from Minnesota are united in declaring Indian Commissioner Smith completely innocent of all dishonesty in the recent pine lands transaction in that State.—While the verdict is against the sale, it exonerates Mr. Smith from all complicity in it. We believe the Springfield *Republican* is the only opposition paper which has had the moral pluck to make editorial acknowledgement of its error in inculpating Commissioner Smith in this matter. Those sheets which were loudest and hoarsest in the hue and cry against this upright but sorely persecuted official, have as yet given no sign whatever that they regret their part in persecuting him. And they probably never will.—*Commercial.*

—Until the *Golden Age* informed us, we were not aware of the fact that Mr. Boutwell was a promnient candidate for the seat of the late Senator Sumner. Theodore Tilton is evidently not an Unitarian.

—Much to the surprise of everybody, the Democratic stronghold of Pike and Wagne, at a special election held on the 24th inst, to choose a successor to Demmick, in the lower house of the Legislature, elected Thomas G. Boyd, Republican. While the lamp holds out to burn, the worst of Democrats may return.

—The Democratic Legislature of the bandit State of Missouri, whose Executive, judges, sheriffs, constables, and the whole machinery of law, are set at defiance by a gang of notorious robbers and cut throats, who plunder and terrorize the State with impunity, disturbed only by occasional visits from officers of other Commonwealths, who are promptly murdered on sight without the slightest check from the local authorities—the Democratic Legislature of that State is greatly exercised over the shortcomings of the Federal administration in various particulars. It is very touching—almost so much so as would be the solicitude of the accessories of a gang of Italian brigands for the proper government of Rome.

General Schenck was besieged by the reporters before he got half down the gangplank at New York, to learn why, in the name of mercy, he had come back. Was he going into the Cabinet? Was he going to do this: was he going to do that? The General said "No" to them all. He was not going into the Cabinet; he had come home on personal business—business of an interesting and pressing nature. This is nature. Says the New York *Sun*: "The many personal friends of General Schenck, United States Minister at St. James, will learn with gratification that during his present visit to this country, General Schenck is to be married to a wealthy and fashionable widow of this city." The old rascal! If that isn't "business" we should like to know what is. The guild of ugly men will take courage at Schenck's success, as he is the ugliest man in America.

Hon. Sobieski Ross, our member of Congress, has done an act of which he may well be proud, in introducing a bill in the House of Representatives granting pensions to two estimable and worthy citizens of our place, William Gill and Maj. James Armor, soldiers of the war of 1812. Both are entitled to pensions by actual service of the requisite number of months, but as carried on the rolls it lacked two days of the time required by the present act of Congress.

A general act covering a class of cases of this kind has been favored by Judge Ross, but fearing it may fail he has taken the precaution to introduce special bills for Mr. Gill and Maj Armor. It is, perhaps, needless to add that Judge Ross' action on behalf of these old gentlemen is eminently proper and just. He has the thanks of our whole community for his services, which if successful, will relieve the necessities of, and gladden the declining days of two old soldiers.

Whatever the reason may be, the fact is indisputable that, in exactly the numerical ratio of the strength of the Democratic party in the Southern States, does its tendency to proscriptive Confederatism assume an open and undisguised form. Thus in Kentucky, where the Democratic majority ranges all the way from thirty-five to seventy thousand, no Democrat who was not a rebel can longer find standing room in the party; he may call himself a Democrat, and cast his vote for its candidates; but this is the extreme limits of his rights—as was fully shown during the proceedings of the recent Democratic State Convention, called to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. So too, in Texas. In that State the Republican Superintendant of Public Instruction, who had sixteen months to serve, and the Republican Commissioner of Education, whose term of office does not expire until next July, have both been forcibly displaced by the new Democratic State authorities. Eight Republican Judges in that State have also been arranged upon fictitious charges before the Legislature, to be impeached out of office. Of course all this high handed business is undertaken for the sole purpose of filling the various State offices with rebel tools. We begin now, to understand what Governor Coke meant when, during his canvass for Governorship, he told his auditors that he hated the United States flag, and should teach his children to hate it, as the symbol of his and their degradation; for it is beyond question that the present government of that State is a Bourbon tyranny, administered by men whose hearts are seething with hatred toward the United States, its flag, its institutions and its friends.

WHY POOR PEOPLE ARE POOR.

What makes poor people poor? Such a question would naturally be first answered by a derisive laugh. How absurd! one class exclaims. Misfortune, another will answer. By following the scriptural preceipt and taking no thought for the morrow, boldly asserts the sceptic. Because there are too many too conscientious to disavow the claims of others connected with them by family or friendly ties, puts forth the self-righteous. Idleness and crime, declare the industrious and prosperous. Now, each or all of these reasons may no doubt claim some consideration as means productive of poverty, but the simple and primary cause is, after all, more plainly and better stated in the latter part of the maxim which Micawber gives to his young friend David Copperfield, on the occasion of the farmer's engagement in the service of Uriah Heep. Said that philosophic worthy, "Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen, nineteen, six; result, happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure, twenty pounds, ought and six; result, misery."

This is the root of the whole matter—poor people are always a little behind-hand; otherwise they would soon cease to be poor, for prosperity begins with one penny laid by. Emerson says it originates in a tight roof, that keeps the rain and wind out; in a good pump that yields you plenty of sweet water; in two suits of clothes; in dry sticks to burn; in a double-wick lamp; and three meals, &c.

Now the question arises, why do people live beyond their means? Is it dishonesty or carelessness, or ignorance? We should say almost entirely from the latter cause. They do not think. They will not set themselves about solving the problem of living. For the question really resolves itself into an arithmetical one, which involves the elementary principles of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division simply. How many, for instance, at the beginning of the year calculate their receipts for the ensuing twelve months, and then limit their necessary expenses to a sum below it, leaving a margin for the contingencies of illness, accident or death? Few indeed. The reckoning more frequently occurs at the close of the year, when the expenditures are found to represent the larger figures. But oftener yet this casting up of accounts does not occur at all, and a knowledge of the debit side of the ledger is obtained rather from the frequently pressed claims than from any inclination on the part of the contractors to discharge their obligations. This latter invulnerability to just demands is but the moral effect of invariably being in arrears. Constant anxiety about the ways and means ere long sinks into indifference, which, in time, gives place to a determination to shirk, as far as possible, all financial responsibility. Again, we affirm that the chief means of keeping poor people poor does not lie in the fact that they receive small wages, but that they do not know how to lay out those small wages judiciously. Do they not always buy in small quantities, paying thereby several profits? Do they not, too, buy poor or adulterated qualities, the former of which is dear at any price, and the latter capable of being accomplished by themselves at less cost? Do they not purchase coal by the quarter ton, and pay as much, and oftener more, for its carting than for a greater supply? Do they not have to pay their rent in advance because they have no property to show as security that they will not vanish in the night without settling these lawful dues? And do they not make one suit of clothes and one pair of boots do only one-half their rightful service, because when mending time comes there are no others to take their places, and hence they are doomed to premature decay.

It is surely just such mismanagements in all outlays of money as these that tend to keep down the impecunious. And if they would emerge from their poverty they must turn over a new leaf and study the elements of economic success. Its secret will not be found to exist in the amount of possession, but, as previously stated, "in the relation of income to outgo."

Give Woman the Ballot.—If you would advance the cause of Temperance give woman the ballot. Let the woman vote, and political policy and partizanship, no longer suborn the Temperance question. Let woman vote for who is so much interested as she. Let woman vote and we would at once make our elections respectable—crime would be less, taxes less and of drunkards there would be none at all, for the vote of the woman would banish rum from the State. Let woman vote.

——To-day will be a busy one, not only to those who change their local habitations but to every business man. The land lord's mandate and the force of circumstances will be appreciated. To many people, the first of April brings with it gleams of sun shine, with its shades and shadows. Bidding the old homestead, around which cluster many pleasant and touching memories, many pangs of regret to moisten the eyes of those bidding farewell to families, spots and objects, is something of a trial to anybody. A number of caravans passed through our streets yesterday with their house hold idols, bedding, broken crockery and mirrors, disabled furniture, live stock and other valuables. We pitied them, wondering how they would enjoy the first cold meal, strange lodgings and the general wear and tear of the new departure.

To-day will be a lively one to business men, in fixing up their general settlements and the like. The amount of money, notes, &c.. which change hands will be enormous we suppose.

——Little Johnnie Ferguson asked his father the other evening to give him some money to put into the box at the missionary meeting. The parent gave Johnnie a quarter and away he hied to meeting; but there is a law of nature that won't allow the average boy to pass a candy store, with money in his pocket, without stopping to examine the show windows. Johnnie felt that charity should begin at home, and the next moment he had a prize package and fifteen cents. When he was in the meeting, and sitting quietly in his seat, he began to think what he had done. His conscience bothered him and he resolved to take the untouched package home and make a clean breast of his crime to his father. The conscientious parent administered a lecture and a thrashing, both of which were touching, and, having sent the lad to bed, proceeded to examine the prize. Besides the usual amount of candy, he found in the bottom of the box, a genuine fifty-cent piece. Then he went down street and invested it in cigars and returned to estimate the profit made by his little speculation, while the disheartened Johnnie cried himself to sleep.

——Call and see John I. Rankin at National Bank building. He can sell you a house and insure it in the best company in this country or England. Insure your life while there is yet time and secure your family and children against want, for you know not the day nor the hour when you may be called upon to join the innumerable caravan that are moving to the realms of shade. The North American Insurance Company has paid since its organization $34,000,000 of losses. It is one of the strongest companies in the United States. John I. Rankin agent, under First National Bank, Bellefonte, Pa.

——On Wednesday afternoon of last week this vicinity was visited by a severe thunder storm. Mr. Frank Bowersox, who lives on Mr. John Keen's farm, two miles West of town, informs us that two large oak trees were struck by lightning during the storm, one of which was splintered from the top down into the ground, and one large piece, larger than two men are able to carry, was thrown about ten rods from the tree, and quite a number of smaller pieces were thrown as much as one hundred yards from the tree. All who have seen the tree, say that they have never seen anything to equal it. The other tree is also very much shattered but does not compare with the one first mentioned. The trees and splinters can be seen yet, in the woods south of the pike.—*Berichter.*

——Stationery, pens, pencils, ink, and postage stamps at Green's Drug store.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

MONDAY.

The Senate was not in session. In the House the following bills were introduced: For the dividing of the election districts; a supplement to the causes for divorce act; authorizing the city of Philadelphia to increase its debt; relating to the game-law; to merchants' liens. A number of bills passed second reading.

The death to-day of Mrs. Mary Cameron, wife of J Donald Cameron, has cast a sudden gloom over the whole community. She was a woman much beloved for her kind and charitable deeds—an intellectual, noble, large-minded woman, benevolent and open-handed, to all who were in want and distress, and always ready to help in every good word and work. The whole city feels her loss, and the sadly bereaved family have the hearty sympathy of the entire community.

TUESDAY.

Senate.—Mr. Rutan read in place a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. This bill amends the Constitution, so as to make the Legislature consist of thirty-six representatives, to be elected every two years and meet biennially. The first Legislature after adoption of the amendment to apportion the State; takes minority representation out of the Constitution in the election of the judges and county commissioners; exempts colleges and parsonages from taxation; abolishes numbering of ballots, but permits voters to write their names on tickets if they see proper.

The following bills were passed finally:

A supplement to an act for the better protection of mechanics, miners, laborers and others, approved the 9th day of April, A. D. 1852. Both Houses concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on Senate bill No. 43, An Act designating the judicial districts of this Commonwealth. The resolutions of the House to adjourn over from March 27 to April 7, was concurred in by a vote of 19 to 7. The Committee of Conference on the bill to pay newspapers for advertising the Constitution, have agreed to report a new bill, leaving the Secretary of the Commonwealth to settle all bills equitable, on three conditions: *First*—That no claim shall be allowed for an amount exceeding $1,800. *Second*—That no paper shall be paid a larger sum than it rendered a sum for; and, *Third*—That all bills shall be allowed only upon the basis that the advertisement of the Constitution is charged for at regular advertisement rate as an advertisement and not as reading matter.

House.—In the House the following bills have passed both houses and go to the Governor: An Act to authorize married women owning loans of this Commonwealth or of the city of Philadelphia or capital stock of any corporation of this Commonwealth, to sell and transfer the same. An Act to validate acts done by corporations created by the courts before the recording of their charters.

The following go to the Senate.

An act making an appropriation for State normal schools. [Appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars.] An act to provide for the support of the Northern House for Friendless Children. [Appropriates ten thousand dollars to the said institution.] An act to provide for the current expenses of the Board of Public Charities. [Appropriates $3,000 salary to the general agent. $1,000 traveling expenses, $3,000 for clerical aid and $500 contingent expenses.] An act to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled, An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers of the State, approved April 9, 1867. [The gross amount appropriated by the bill is $500,000.] An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers, sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State. [The bill provides for the final closing of the orphans schools in 1880.] An act making an appropriation for the support of the State School House for colored soldiers' orphans, at Bridgewater, Bucks county. [Appropriates thirty dollars for the support of each child, in addition to the amount now appropriated by law.]

WEDNESDAY.

Senate.—Mr. Playford read in place to-day, a bill to tax all banks and banking companies who pay interests on deposits so heavily as to prevent them from paying such interest. The Cassville committee made its majority report to-day, and Mr. Warfel made a minority report, and a concurrent resolution was adopted in both Houses, consigning the testimony in the case to the care of the Superintendent of Common Schools, and referring the reports of both the majority and minority to him, with directions to carry out the recommendation, in which both reports agree, to discontinue the Cassville School, and transfer the children to other schools. The whole matter is thus left in his hands. He will not, of course, resist the unanimous wish of both Houses to snatch these orphan children from the bad influences surrounding them. The report of the majority and minority are both extremely mild as to Guss, the latter most particularly so, and his guilt or innocence, is not in any way discussed or passed upon. The orphans, however, are the wards of the State, and the Legislature is of one mind in wishing to put them beyond the pale of the influence which now surround them. It must be remembered, in this case, that the committee was not directed to prosecute or investigate Mr. Guss, but to make such inquiries as were necessary for the safety of the orphans under his charge. They have confined themselves to this one object, and those who want to know more about the salacious scandals that have put all Huntingdon county by the ears, must look to some other source than the reports of the committee. The Inspector of Orphans' Schools, upon whose report this school has been so long and unjustifiably retained at Cassville, was here to-day, anxious, of course, of vindication. The judgment of the committee, however, that if the Inspectors had done their duty, promptly, there would have been no need for the investigation, is generally accepted as correct and proper.

House.—The House spent the morning session on bills on first reading, and devoted the afternoon session to Senate bills 44 and 38—the Corporation bills, which passed first reading. They will come up to-morrow, on second reading, and so will the bill to tax anthracite coal, which was reported back to-day, with amendments.

THURSDAY.

Senate.—Mr. Rutan had finally passed the bill appropriating $119,500 for the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza. Messrs Anderson and Graham had passed finally the bills appropriating $5,000 to complete the building of the Sheltering Arms of Allegheny county, and $2,000 for the support of the Home of Deaf Mutes, of Pittsburg; the act providing for surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plank road companies over and upon such portions of the roads as may be within the limits of any incorporated city. Mr. Ermentrout introduced a joint resolution requesting Congress to prevent the banks paying interest on deposits.

House.—Mr. Young moved that the agreement of the Conference Committee on the Advertising bill be adopted. Mr. Webb opposed the motion and moved to recommit. Agreed to—47 to 33. Mr. Piper moved to reconsider. Lost. The act to provide an appropriation for the insane asylum at Warren passed second reading. The act fixing the compensation of members of Assembly and the numbers, duties and compensation of officers and employees, passed second reading after considerable debate. At the afternoon session Senate bill No. 29, To regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, etc., passed finally—82 to 1. To provide the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations, passed to second reading. The Conference Committee again reported on the Constitutional Advertising bill, without change, which was again recommitted.

FRIDAY.

Senate.—The following bills passed finally: Appropriation for the Insane Asylum at Danville; also for the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

House.—The Advertising bill passed finally—yeas 72, nays 15. The Centennial bill passed second reading.

Adjourned till April 7.

STATE ITEMS.

—There are nearly 500 applications for license filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Berks county. No fear of crusaders there.

—Litiz, Lancaster county, has a baby horror, and John Dieman, wife and daughter have been arrested. The body of the babe was found buried on Dieman's premises.

—Henry Smith, of Schoonersville, Lehigh county, hanged himself to the beams of a barn on last Friday evening because a bar-keeper would not "hang up" his drinks.

—Owing to the stagnation of business, the rolling mill and nail factory of Seifert, McManus & Co., Reading, have suspended, throwing 400 persons out of employment.

—Mr. Peter Mulvehill, of Lower York township, Cambria county, owns a cow which recently gave birth to three well developed calves—all of them living and thriving nicely.

—John McDonnell, who was arrested in Mercer county and taken to Pottsville for trial for a murder committed eleven years ago, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

—The puddlers in the Susquehanna Rolling Mill at Columbia, struck last week because the company employed a man who had been working below the scale of prices at another mill.

—And now Chester has a bigamist. One wife the man, whose name is Sterling, got in England twenty years ago, and after that long an absence she returns to claim the erring one.

—At John's colliery, St. Clair, Schuylkill county, a boy named Patrick Manion, aged fifteen years, was kicked on the head by a mule, the blow breaking his skull open and spattering the brains about.

—A Williamsport boy ran to his grandmother's the other day, and said: "Granny, run down to our house quick, for daddy's drunk as a fool and mam wants to run round awhile with them crusade folks."

—Mrs. Phillips, of Titusville, left her daughter Maggie, aged four, alone in the house while absent for a short time. The little one went too near the stove, her clothes caught fire, and she was fatally burned, dying a few hours later.

—Mary Thomas, colored, attempted to commit suicide in Harrisburg on Sunday, by jumping into the canal. She changed her mind after floundering in the cold water for awhile screamed for help, and was pulled out a wetter and a wiser woman.

—The Pottsville *Journal* says that during a fire at Alaska shaft, a man knowing that two thousand pounds of powder were stored in a building near the fire, removed his dogs and goats to a place of safety and left his wife and children to take care of themselves.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, April 1, 1874.

Poetry.

SEQUEL TO "A TALK WITH FATHER."

BY LOUISE BILLINGS SPAULDING.

Not any for me. No, thank ye;
I have sworn off, when once I erred
And when I say "No!" I ain't the man
To ever go back on my word.

I've drank with the best in my day,
But that sort is played out with me
Ever since one night last December,
When I'd been on an ugly spree.

For the drinks had been mixed all day—
My head seemed to whirl like a wheel
When I opened the door-yard gate
With an awkward kick of my heel.

As I'annah appeared at the door,
My brain seemed afire as with heat;
I never knowed how, but I struck,
And Hannah lay there at my feet.

I think I was sober at once—
As now, at this moment and place,
When I seen her lying there,
The blood crawling over her face.

She had given birth to my boys,
As chirk as are raised in the land;
Who died with their eyes turned to her,
A way I could not understand.

And once she got solemn and white;
I feared I should lose her, of course;
'Twas after the little chap died,
They took dead from her arms, by force.

And no better woman is found,
Atop of the grassy sod;
So patient and loving and true—
A regular lamp of God.

I ain't the right subject to scare,
As you who have tried it know well;
But I fear to feel like that again
In life, or in death, or in hell—

As I felt when I seen her there,
As white and still as the snow;
She as never had failed me once;
For a moment in weal or woe,

I dropt at her side and implored
She speak; but there stirred not a hair.
I shouted for neighboring help,
But help nor compassion was there.

Then I thought of our babies that died.
How she taught 'em nightly to pray;
And I tried through the choking of tears,
To say what she'd have me to say.

When all of a start, as it seemed,
My stammering tongue lost its clog,
And I just mossed fast unto Him,
And begged for her life like a dog.

Well, that was one twelvemonth to-night,
And I haven't much more left to say;
But Hannah and I are as one
Since the night that I learned to pray.

PUT DOWN THE BRAKES.

No matter how well the track is laid,
No matter how strong the engine is made,
When you see it running the downward grade,
Put down the brakes!

If the demon of drink has entered the soul,
And his power is getting beyond control,
And dragging you on to a terrible goal,
Put down the brakes!

Remember the adage, "Don't trifle with fire,'
Temptation you know is always a liar;
If you want to crush out the burning desire,
Put down the brakes!

Are you running in debt by living too fast?
Do you look with shame on a profitless past,
And feel that your ruin is coming at last?
Put down the brakes!

Whether for knowledge, for honor or gain,
You're fast wearing out your body and brain,
Till nature no longer can bear the strain,
Put down the brakes!

The human is weak, since Adam's fall,
Beware how you yield to appetite's call,
"Be temperate in all things," was practiced by Paul:
Put down the brakes!

Ah, a terrible thing is human life!
Its track with many a danger is rife;
Do you seek the victor's crown in the strife?
Put down the brakes!

Our Story Teller.

MRS. THOMPSON'S WHITE WARE.

BY MRS. R. B. EDSON.

Mrs. Thompson stood by the kitchen table paring potatoes for dinner. Something was evidently wrong with the little lady, for there was an unmistakable air of "spite" in the way she tossed the potatoes into the pan of cool spring water, waiting there to receive them. It was a sultry July day, and through the open window came the sound of mowers whetting their scythes, blended with the call of the robin, and the faint notes of the cuckoo in the shaded wood. But it only irritated Mrs. Thompson—indeed everything irritated her that day. Looking out from the back door, one saw a lovely landscape, with broad reaches of meadow-land, fringed with graceful belts of birch; and softly rounded mountains lifting their velvety foreheads to the white, fleecy clouds, that went slowly sailing across the exquisite ether, like huge drifts of thistle-down. But this also irritated her; everything could be beautiful save her life, and that was cold, and rude, and barren.

But to begin at the beginning; Jane Lawrence had been an unusually romantic girl. She had always fancied she should marry some famous artist or scholar, who would take her to Rome, and Venice, where she would live in a perpetual dream of beauty. She so loved beautiful things! Perhaps all woman do, and perhaps that is the reason so many barter love for gold.

But, contrary to all her preconceived notions, she married Robert Thompson, a plain, practical farmer; and instead of Italy, she went to live at the old homestead, which had been the abode of the Thompsons for generations. And instead of lounging in elegant studios, or gliding down storried rivers in picturesque gondolas, she made butter and cheese, and raised poultry, and cooked dinners in the long, low-ceiled kitchen, for three or four great, brown-handed, ravenous men. Quite a contrast, you will admit.

If she could have had things a little different, she wouldn't have minded the work so much. If she could have had soft carpets, and tasteful furniture, and books, and pictures, and flowers. To be sure, she had a little strip under the south windows, where a sweet-brier grew, and pinks, sweet-williams, and morrigolds blossomed in their season. But they were so old-fashioned; and she pined for the rare and elegant plants she had seen in conservatories and public gardens. But Robert Thompson would as soon have thought of buying the moon, as such useless things as flowers. And though his wife earned them a dozen times over, it never entered his heart she did. Indeed, he considered it a very liberal thing when he gave (?) her twenty-five dollars fall and spring, to buy her clothing and wondered vaguely where it all went to, and if she had not got some hoarded away somewhere.

As to books, there was the Family Bible, with the record of all the Thompsons for three generations. Then there was Fox's Book of Martyrs, and Pilgrim's Progress, and an English Reader, which her Thompson had when he was a boy, and went to school in the little red schoolhouse up on the "pine barrens." Besides, there was the Report of the Board of Education, Laws and Resolves, Patent Office Reports, and a pile of the farmer's, Almanacs for twenty-five years, besides any number of documents upon the best and most improved breed of cattle, the theory of underdraining, rotation of crops, grass and forage culture, etc., etc.

What could any reasonable person ask for more than that? And as for pictures, there was "From the Cradle to the Grave" an allegorical picture, printed in colors, with a descriptive couplet attending each particular stage of the journey; a sampler which his mother had "worked at eleven years of age," and a very affecting scene illustrative of "The Lover's Parting," wherein a very red-cheeked damsel in puffed sleeves, short waist and very low neck, dissolved in the arms of her departing swain.

Certainly Mrs. Robert Thompson must have been very hard to please. But the particular matter of grievance on this particular day, was of quite another thing. The "Easterville Sewing Circle and Ladies Benevolent Society" were to meet at the farmhouse the next Friday, and Mrs. Thompson had set her heart on a new set of white ware for the occasion, and that morning had broached the subject to her husband.

'What's the matter with these dishes?' he asked, pointing to the "mulberry and white" plates, which Mrs. Thompson was washing.

'They are all out of date, to begin with; and half of them are cracked, or broken; besides there isn't nowhere near enough to set the table.'

'What's become of the china? Mother used that when she had company.'

'It won't look well on the table, Robert, with this mulbery, all cracked up as it is.'

'I guess the victuals will taste just as good out of 'em, anyway.'

'But we really need the dishes, Robert. There has not been a dish bought since I came here, twelve years ago, and—'

'They'll do just as well for twelve years to come. You wouldn't have thought of it, if it hadn't been for the Sewing Circle. If they can't come and eat out of such dishes as we've got, they are welcome to stay away;' and he took down his hat to go back to his mowing.

There were tears in Mrs. Thompson's eyes, but she crowded them bravely back, and tried hard to steady the tremor in her voice, as he said, pleadingly:

'Please to give me the money to get them, Robert. Grover has got some real pretty ones—and cheap too: I can get all I shall need for four dollars.'

'Well, I guess Grover'll keep 'em for all me. I've got no four dollars to spare,' turning to go out. 'By the way,' looking back from the door, 'Jones, and Lee, and Hubbard will be here to dinner, and perhaps to supper. We want to get all of the south meadow down to-day, if we can. Grass is stout this year, there's a third more than there was last. And O, Hubbard wants six pounds to-night—don't forget to have it ready;' and with these words he went out, leaving his wife to her long, weary day's work, darkened and made distasteful by her disappointment. She was both grieved and angry. It was a little thing, perhaps, but it is the little things of life that delight or annoy.

Life looked very bare and homely to Jane Thompson that summer day. With all her love of ease, and beauty, and symmetry, how rude, and coarse, and hard looked all her surroundings. It was only one long, monotonous round of homely toil, unrelieved by any of the little sweetnesses and graces that might make even toil pleasant. She did not often think of it; but she remembered that day, with the faintest little stir of regret, that she might have been far differently situated; and as she looked up to the pretty French cottage on the hill, embowered in a perfect forest of blossoming vines, and caught the cool gleam of urn and fountain, something very like a sigh trembled on her lips. 'Squire Burnham's wife didn't have to beg for a paltry four dollars, that she might be able to set a table decently,' she thought, bitterly.

And then, as one does when they feel aggrieved, she remembered a score of other things, equally needful, and equally within their means—for Robert Thompson was not a poor man by any means—which had been as churlishly refused. There was the parlor carpet, it was half cotton, and faded and threadbare at that; and the paper had been on ever since she was a child, and was stained where it had leaked down last winter, and yet Robert said it 'was well enough for what little they used it,' and absolutely refused to get either. And so of things which she remembered that morning as she toiled through all the long, sultry forenoon, with an aching head and discouraged heart.

What did it matter to her if the grass was heavy, and butter up to forty cents a pound? It only brought her more and harder work, and no recompense save her bare board and clothing. She could earn more than that in any other man's house.

'Well, she had no business to marry Robert Thompson,' she said, moodily to herself, her slender wrists aching from beating over the butter for 'Hubbard,' everybody always said he was close and shrewd, and prophesied that he would be rich, some day—what did she care for riches, if they didn't do her any good—didn't make her life any fairer or softer? She was not fitted to be a farmer's wife—and yet she had loved Robert Thompson!' She said this half-savagely, as if she was disgusted and angry with herself for it.

And yet Robert Thompson was not an unkind man—only thoughtless. He was a type of a very large class of men—more especially farmers—who do not feel, in themselves, the need which a woman's more asthetic nature demands. Absorbed in his stock, his crops and his politics, he did not realize that his wife needed, and had a right to, a few of the things that, with her peculiar organism, were as much a need of her being as the food she ate.

And so, as the years ran on, they grew further and further apart; he getting more and more absorbed in gain, and growing more careless of looks and culture, and more thoughtless, and less tender in regard to his wife's tastes, or toils, while she grew bitter, and despondent, and irritable.

Robert Thompson was, beside, a little inclined to fault-finding, and not being at all of a sensitive temperament himself, he did not realize how keenly he wounded his wife; and when, sometimes, she gave back a bitter retort, he wondered what it was that had soured her disposition so, for he remembered she used to be called unusually sweet tempered.

All through the long forenoon Mrs. Thompson had nursed her wrath. Robert was selfish and unreasonable, and she did not care who knew it. She 'would not have the circle meet there, and set the table with that old-fashioned china, and that stained and cracked mulberry, no, not for twenty Robert Thompsons. The rooms were shabby and out of date enough, mercy knew;' and her thoughts reverted to the pretty, tasteful homes of her friends, where she had met on 'circle day.'

Fifteen minutes before noon, and full that time before dinner would be ready—for they were usually a little behind, and Mr. Thompson always wanted his dinner boiling hot—Mrs. Thompson saw four tired, heated, hungry-looking men coming up through the orchard. The table was not set, and she hurried quickly about it. Just then Frank and Charlie, her two boys, came rushing in from school, each shouting, 'Mother,' 'Mother,' and each wanting something 'right off.' She felt tired, and hurried, and out of temper, which was not helped by her husband's impatient:

'Why isn't dinner ready? I told you we were in a hurry to-day. If I hadn't anything to do all the forenoon but get dinner, I'd try to do it before night.'

A bitter retort sprang up to her lips, but just then Charlie cried out:

'O mother, mother! just look at my new copy. I ain't going to write *a*, *b*, *ab's*, any more; I'm going to write sentences, just like Frank. Just you read it, mother. The teacher said I must get it by heart, and always remember it."

Mrs. Thompson glanced up, laying the plates as she read, "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grevious words stir up anger.' It was not that it was new—she had read it scores of times—but something in its appropriateness, that fell like a cool hand on her heated pulses.

'I will have it ready in a moment, Robert,' she said, quietly.

He looked up; evidently he had not expected just that reply, for if the truth must be told, he had thought more than once that forenoon of his wife's request; not that he thought of granting it, but that he expected that she would, as he termed it, "sulk over it."

'I say, boys,' he said, as they went into the cool north room to their dinner, 'it don't feel much here as it did down in the meadow. A woman has had an easy time of it; they don't know what hot weather is."

Mrs. Thompson, waiting on the table with a scarlet face, did not reply; but Hubbard gave Jones a queer look out of the corner of his eye, as he half glanced at her.

"Why hadn't you set the butter in the stove? you might as well, I don't believe there's any need of having the butter like this, if it is warm weather,' he growled.

'I took it out of the cellar since you came in; but I will go down and get some more, if you think I'd better,' was the pleasant reply.

'No, never mind. Well, I declare! why didn't you boil this meat? It's hard as a rock. Not much like that I had at your house, Hubbard. Your wife knows how to cook a dinner that's fit for a king.'

'I tried to have it nice, Robert,' Mrs. Thompson said, struggling hard to choke down a rising sob, as well as an angry word.

The men did not speak, and Mr. Thompson finished his dinner with a thoughtful face. By-and-by he grew to watching his wife's face; there was something in it he could not understand. He looked down at the "mulberry and white"—it did look old and dingy beside the snowy table-cloth—he wondered he had never noticed it before. He went out into the kitchen—how hot and stifling it was! A vague idea that it wasn't such a comfortable place, after all, flitted through his mind. He went out towards the barn, the sun was hot, but there was a fresh breeze blowing from the south, and the men were lounging in the shadow of the barn.

'I never pitied a woman so in my life,' Hubbard was saying; 'she works like a slave, and don't get even 'thank ye' for it.'

'She'd never ought to married Rob Thompson,' replied Jones; 'a delicate, sensitive little thing like her. However, he won't make money out of her blood and bones many years. I never saw a woman run down so fast. She looks as faded as the old house, that hasn't seen a drop of paint since old Grandfather Thompson had it fixed up for his second wife.'

'And Jennie used to like things nice, so well! She'd better have married Squire Burnham—I wonder if she isn't ever sorry?'

Was she? The thought came crashing like a bolt of fire through the heart and brain of Robert Thompson. She might have married Burnham, he knew. And then he remembered how proud he had been that she had turned from the wealthy young squire, to marry him, and come to the old homestead to take care of his invalid mother. And how tenderly she had done it, too! He could bear it no longer. He stole noiselessly away from the unconscious talkers, and started at a quick pace down the street.

Mrs. Thompson had washed and put away the last dish, and with a weary step had taken down the broom, when the sudden sound of wheels coming into the yard sent her to the door.

'I've brought down that ware, Mrs. Thompson,' said the brisk voice of Grover, springing to the ground, and lifting a large basket carefully from the wagon.

'But I didn't order them, Mr. Grover,' she gasped, in a frightened voice. 'I only said perhaps, I—'

'O, it's all right; Mr. Thompson came up this noon and ordered them. I tho't you didn't send him, for he didn't seem to know what he wanted, only he gave me ten dollars and to bring what was necessary. I have brought you a tea and dining set, including three dozen plates. If there is anything you don't like, I'll take it again and make it all right.'

'O, I shall like them, I know,' she said, trying hard to control her voice.

'Well, I'll leave the basket, and Robert can bring it up some time,' he said, springing into the wagon and driving off.

Then Jane Thompson sat down on the floor beside that basket of crockery, and cried as if her heart would break. They were magical tears, too, for they washed all the weariness and despair from her face, and the shadow from her eyes and heart. She forgot that she was tired, or that the day was hot, but went to unpacking and washing her new treasures, singing softly to herself the while. She put some nice clean papers on the shelves, and then she folded some and cut them in scallops, and put them over the edges, and then she arranged her beautiful ware, with its drooping sprays of convolvulus and fuschias, standing off every few moments to admire it. I doubt if Mrs. Squire Burnham was ever so entirely happy in her life!

She had got it all arranged and stood in the pantry door, with a bright, happy smile in her eyes and on her lips, when a voice—it was a trifle husky—said, close beside her:—

'What is it, Jennie?' (he used to call her that, in the old days, before hardness or indifference came between them.)

'O Robert!' taking a step toward him. He opened his arms and drew her close to his heart, kissing her as fondly and tenderly as he ever had in the days of his courtship.

'I have been a brute, little wife,' he whispered, huskily; 'can you ever forgive me?'

'Forgive you? O Robert! I never was so happy in my life! I have been to blame, too; I haven't—'

'Yes, you have!' he interrupted.—'You've been an angel compared to me. I've made a slave of you, but you shan't work so any more. Jones' Laura is coming up to-morrow, to help you till after haying, and then I'll make some permanent arrangement.'

'O Robert, I can get along now. I feel just as light as a bird.'

'And you are almost,' he said, smiling a little sadly into her eager face. 'No; I am able to hire some one to help you, and I am going to. And, by the way; I saw Leeds this noon. It's a dull time, just now, and so I thought I'd give the poor fellow a job.'

'O Robert? You ain't going to—'

'Ain't I?' he said, teasingly, laughing at her enthusiasm.

'Are you really, Robert—really going to have the old house painted?'

'Every square inch of board, Jennie, inside and out. And when you get over the summer's work, you can be looking up something to brighten up the old place a little"

'Robert?'

'What?'

'I wan't to tell you something—you won't be angry?'

'No,' smiling.

'Well, to-day—it was wrong, I know, but I felt so discouraged—I almost wished I had married Squire Burnham; but now, O Robert! I wouldn't marry him for fifty thousand French cottages!'

For answer he stooped and kissed her tenderly on the lips.

[From Jewish Messenger.]

The Death Lesson.

The decease of an American whose reputation was national, has, amid its varied influences, suggested a compensation. The youth throughout the land are again taught a lesson whose worth and importance cannot be overrated. They have felt admiration for the courage and the open-handed liberality of the politician who spent the public money freely—they have even been advised by the grumbling and dissatisfaction about them, that the downfall of the ring is almost a local calamity. Not long ago, the most generous benefactions were practiced in our city in the name of men who are now infamous. A twelvemonth since, a massive New Englander was flourishing his little pocket-book, whose entries ruined the reputation of many a promising politician. For two hundred days the English people have endured the trial of another huge impostor. Thus our youth have fed on unwholesome meat.

The death of a pure and upright man, who filled so prominent a place in American history as Charles Sumner, creates an impression which no patriot would desire to have effaced. A man often misunderstood, often careless of misconception, sometimes arrogant in his consciousness of right—his distinguishing virtue was his integrity.

We do not propose to review Mr. Sumner's life, or to analyze the various measures with which his name is identified. It suffices to allude to the impression created by his death, and the clearer and more truthful estimate now placed upon his character.

Mr. Sumner was among the foremost in one of the grandest movements of modern times. It is to his eternal honor that he sought the enfranchisement of the lowly, a race regarded as fit only for slavery. In the maintenance of a principle, he met boldly and fearlessly the criticism, the hostility, the persecution of that power in a republic—a compact majority. He was a leader, where followers were by turns timid, reckless, and compromising.

At his death—as in the case of Mr. Greeley—the purity of his public life is in noble contrast with the pictures of stained and blasted reputations, upon which the eyes of the people have been usually fixed during the demoralization of the past decade. He was honest and courageous in maintaining unpopular views, which time placed in their true light; he was equally clear and unswerving in a course which drew upon him the censures of his own political party.

He had been accused of fanaticism; yet he earnestly and unequivocally supported the petition of the Israelites of the United States when the Christianizing amendment to the National Constitution was first proposed in Congress. He was a Bostonian of enlarged and liberal views; with his culture and powers of oratory, he was a Senator who, in a fitting and dignified manner, rebuked the presumption of men claiming to deny to any race or faith absolute equality under the Constitution.

It might have been expected of Mr. Sumner that he would anticipate the wish of the next generation, and make a beginning of a movement for crushing the un-American prejudices engendered by the late war. Why should Americans be anxious to perpetrate the hostile and vindictive feelings exemplified by battle-fields, where the contestants were brethren? The results of the war we cannot, nor would we wish to, forget; but we can gracefully obliterate every remnant of harsh and inimical feeling momentarily fanned into discord and hatred, which must be fatal to the future peace of the nation, unless repressed and succeeded by reciprocal confidence and love.

Here Mr. Sumner incurred the odium of his supporters at home; but the day of his death was gladdened by the knowledge that Massachusetts repented of the wrong done, in thought and action, to her honest Senator.

So to his rest goes another American, whose public life is wholly worthy of honor and grateful memory. It is the national hope that the chair filled by Webster and Sumner may continue to be the proud monument of a State's confidence in her noblest sons.

KATE'S ACCOMPLISHMENT.

A Sketch for Mothers and Daughters.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

'Really Kate, you have succeeded very well. Where my daughters are all so truly accomplished I dare say to you that I consider education perfect. And thus speaking, Mrs. Lanark, a lady five and forty, and the mother of three grown up daughters, lay back in her easy chair and gently waved her fan.

Kate, the youngest of the three daughters, had just risen from the pianoforte where she had been showing her parents how much she improved upon her last course. She was nineteen years of age, and her form was of the pure female type—not robust, not yet fairy-like, but after the models which the old Greeks used to adopt when they wished to sculpture an Ariadne or a Euphorosyne. Touching her face—it was certainly a good looking face. To call such a face pretty, would sound tame and flat.

Mrs. Lanark thought Isabel and Bertha were both prettier than Kate, while Mr. Lanark was of a different opinion. However upon one point there was no dispute. The Judge would often say:

'Well, my little Kate looks good, anyhow,' and nobody disputed him.

Isabel and Bertha were the other two, both older than Kate, being aged respectively, twenty-one and twenty-three. They had graduated at a very fashionable school and deemed very highly accomplished; and moreover they were called beautiful.

Judge Lanark was the father of these girls. He was a man of means, though not of large wealth. He had been a successful lawyer, and was now upon the Bench; his social position was of the highest. Governers had been among his clients, and Senators looked to him for counsel and assistance.

The Judge had reared two sons and had sent them forth in active useful life; but his daughters he had left to his wife.

'Of course,' Mrs. Lanark continued, after Kate had taken a seat near her father, 'you do not play as well as your sisters, but it will come to you by practice. I think I may say that your necessary list of accomplishments is full.'

'Not quite,' said Kate with a nod and a smile. 'There is one more accomplishment which I am determined to add to my list. I longed for it many times when I was at school, and I am led to long for it at many of the places where I am forced to visit. I must learn to cook.'

'To what?' exclaimed Mrs. Lanark

'To cook?' echoed Isabel and Bertha in concert.

'Ay,' added Kate. 'I shall not consider my womanly accomplishments complete until I can, with my own hands make a loaf of wheaten bread fit to set before father.

The Judge caught Kate by the hand and cried:

'Good!'

Isabel and Bertha smiled derisively. Their looks implied that they considered the thing ridiculous.

Mrs. Lanark loomed up in surprise and depreciation. It seemed a reflection on her educational care for her daughters.

Kate saw the look and speedily added; 'I do not mean a loaf of such soggy stuff, as some of our friends make of cream of tartar and saleratus—nor yet a loaf of the putty stuff that comes to us from the baker's—but I mean a loaf of such bread as my mother used to make when I was little child.'

'Mrs. Lanark was mollified but not converted.

'Ah, Katie, times have changed since I was young.'

'For the worse,' muttered the Judge. But his wife did not notice him. She went on:

'You had better leave the making of bread to the help in the kitchen. If ever you have a house of your own I trust you will have enough else to occupy your time without doing the work of your servants.'

'If ever I have a home of my own,' said Kate with a mild decision, 'I am determined that I will be able to superintend every part of it. My servant shall not be my mistress. No servant employed in my household shall be able to 'look down' upon me. I shall not be the slave or the victim of my cook.

'Good,' cried the Judge again. 'Go at it Kate, and I will furnish the material. Waste a dozen barrels of flour if necessary—only bring me a grand good loaf of your own making and baking, in the end.'

Mrs. Lanark still thought it foolish; and Isabel and Bertha characterized it as very childish and whimsical. They fancied that smacked of the nursery and the play-room.

But Kate was in earnest; and as her father backed her up she carried the day and gained freedom of the kitchen where the servants soon came to love and respect her.

The following winter Isabel and Bertha spent in the city. Kate remained at home because her mother could not well spare them all.

During their visit at the great metropolis the elder sister made many friends and formed very pleasant associations. Among others they met with Roland Archworth, a young banker, whose father had been Judge Lanark's classmate and chum in college. In their letters home they informed their father of the fact, and the Judge remembering the elder Archworth with treasured love and esteem, and knowing the son to be the occupant of an exalted position in society, had invited the young man to visit him in his country home.

And thus it happened that when the summer came, Roland Archworth came up to the Lanarks' pleasant home. He was a young man of five and twenty, and was, to use the expression of one who knew him well, 'every inch a man.' He had inherited a fortune from his father, and he was now a partner in the house which his father had founded. There was no speculation in the business which he followed. With a banking capital fully equal to the greatest possible emergency, the house had pursued a legitimate course, and its wealth was constantly increasing.

Is it a wonder that Mrs. Lanark's heart fluttered when the prospect dawned upon her that possibly the young banker might seek one of her daughters for a wife? She cared not whether he chose Isabel and Bertha. They were both accomplished, and either would make a good mate for him.

And we do not do the Judge injustice when we say that even he allowed himself to hope that the son of his old classmate might find it in his heart to love one of his daughters. He had studied the youth's character well, and he believed it to be one of the purest and best.

And Isabel and Bertha. Of course there was rivalry between them. But they agreed they would abide the issue.

If Isabel was selected to preside over the youthful millionare, Bertha would not complain; and should Bertha prove the fortunate one, Isabel was prepared to yield.

One thing happened very unfortunately.

On the veryday of Archworth's arrival, the cook was taken sick. What was to be done?

'Never mind,' said Kate with a smile, 'I will take the reins until the cook gets well.'

'But for mercy's sake,' implored Isabel, 'don't let Mr. Archworth know it! He belongs to a sphere which would be shocked by such grost impropriety. He would look upon us as belonging to the canaille.'

But there was no help for it, and Kate went into the kitchen and took command of the forces in that quarter.

'Will you have some of this cake, Mr. Archworth?' asked Mrs. Lanark, lifting the silver basket of frosted nicetie,.

'No,' replied the visitor with a smile. 'If you will allow me to exercise my own whim you will please me. This plain bread is a luxury such as I do not often get. It takes me to my boyhood's days. I have not eaten such since I ate the bread which my own mother made. If ever I keep house for myself I think I shall ask you to send me your cook.'

For the life of them they could not help the betrayal of emotion.

Poor Kate, who sat exactly opposite the speaker, blushed until it seemed as though all the blood in her body was rushing into her face; while Isabel and Bertha trembled upon the verge of a frightful, precipice. The Judge laughed outright.

'You get our cook into your house, and you'd find you'd got a Tartar my boy,' he said. And then to turn the subject he added:

'I remember your mother very well, Roland, and have eaten her bread.'

And thus the conversation softened down into the poetry of other days.

Touching Roland's associations with Lanark's daughters, he seemed to enjoy the society of them all. If he seemed more eager to talk to one than to another it was with Kate,—not, perhaps, because he found her more attractive, but because she kept herself hidden away from him so much.

During the brief interviews that had been permitted him he had found her highly accomplished but he thought he detected an under current of plain practical common sense which had not appeared in the others.

And once when he had been speaking of his mother, he had noticed Kate's eye grow moist with sympathetic light, while her sisters only smiled in their sweet pleasant way. He fancied that through the gathering moisture of those deep blue eyes he had looked down into a warm and tender heart—a heart true and reliable.

One bright morning Roland Archworth arose with the sun, and walked out into the garden. By and by he came round by the porch, and entered the kitchen and asked for a drink of milk—for he had seen the gardener just bringing a brimming pail from the stable.

He went in and saw Kate Lanark at the moulding board, her white arms bare to the shoulders, kneading a snowy pile of dough. She did not see him at first, and he had a moment for thought—and in that moment the truth flashed upon him. Here was the cook he had delared he would have in his own house if he could get her. And he could now understand the blushing of the maiden, and the laughing rejoinder of the Judge. And he remembered now of having overheard Mrs. Lanark speaking with a member of her family about the sickness of her cook—how unfortunate it was, and so on.

With a clear sense and quick comprehension, aided by keen powers of analysis and reason, Roland read the whole story. He had come too far to retreat and he pushed boldly on.

'Ah, good morning, Miss Lanark. Pardon my instrusion; but I saw the pail come in and I could not resist the temptation. Oh! the old, old days! I shall never forget their joys, and I trust I may never outlive them. It was my boyhood's delight to take from my mother's hand the cup warm from the new milking. This is the first opportunity that has presented itself for long, long years. I could not let it slip. You will pardon me, I know.'

At first Kate had been startled terribly; but when she met the supplicant's warm and radiant look, and the music of the old home love fell upon her ear, and when she saw as by instinct, that the whole scene was pleasant to him, she felt her heart bound with gleeful assurance: and touching the flakes of dough from her arms, she went and filed a bowl with new milk and brought it to him.

'I trust,' she said, with a beaming smile, 'that the dust of toil upon my hands will not render the offering less acceptable.'

No matter what Roland said. He said something, and then drank the milk. He evidently longed to linger in the kitchen, but propriety forbade, and with more of his real feeling in his looks than in his speech, retired.

A few days thereafter the young banker sought the Judge in his study, and said, as he took a seat, that he had come on important business.

'I have come,' he went on, 'to ask of you that I seek to gain the hand of your daughter.'

'My dear boy, said he, 'between you and me there need be no beating about the bush. I tell you frankly, I should be both proud and happy to welcome you as my son. Which of the two is it?'

'Of the two?' repeated Roland curiously.

'Aye. Is it Isabel or Bertha?'

'Neither, sir. It is Kate I want.'

'Kate!' cried the old man in blank astonishment. But quickly a glad light danced in his eyes.

'Yes, Judge. Your Kate is the woman I want for my wife, if I can win her.'

'But—my dear boy—how did you manage to find my pearl—my ruby among the household jewels? Where and when have you discovered the priceless worth of that sweet child?'

'I discovered it in the kitchen, Judge. I first fell truly and irrevocably in love with her when I found her with her white arms bare, making bread. It is your little Kate I want.'

'God bless you, my boy! Go and win her if you can. And be sure if you gain her, you will gain a treasure.'

Roland went away, and half an hour afterward the supernal light that danced in his eyes told the story of success.

And Kate when closely questioned, confessed that the first flame of real love which burned in her bosom for Roland Archworth was kindled by the deep and true elements of manhood which he had displayed on that early morning in the kitchen.

Of course Mrs. Lanark was willing, although somewhat surprised at the young man's choice.

Isabel and Bertha were disappointed, but since at best, only one of them could have won the prize, they concluded on the whole, that it was as well as it was. They loved their sister and were really glad that they were thus enabled to claim the wealthy banker for a brother-in-law.

As for Roland and Kate, their happiness was complete, and of all the accomplishments which his wife possesses, the husband is chiefly proud of that which enables her to be indeed as well as in name, the mistress of his home.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of March, A. D. 1874, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April next, being the 27th day of April, 1874 and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognimances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 11th day of Mar. in the year of our Lord, 1874, and in the ninety-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

10-4t B. F. SHAFFER Sheriff.

Prospectus.

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Wednesday Morning, April 1, 1874.

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...Editor.
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

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ON THE WING—NO. 13.

EASTON, AND LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

It may be interesting to your numerous readers to hear from this old and thriving place, and the institution which is one of its chief glories. A citizen of Pennsylvania feels a peculiar pride in riding through this great state, traversed by mountains, and valleys, and plains, and watching the development of her mineral wealth. While this is interesting to the political economist, the scholar and man of science may be equally proud in the rapid progress of education, and educational institutions throughout the state. And Pennsylvania will soon be as proud of Lafayette College, as New Jersey is of Princeton. The writer of this article had never visited Easton until within a few days, and was not prepared to see a place of so much beauty and enterprise, and of such vast business facilities. We passed from Harrisburg through the Lebanon and Lehigh valleys by rail, arriving at Easton at six o'clock in the evening. At an early hour we were out prospecting. Easton is situated on the right bank of the Delaware at the confluence of the Lehigh river, about sixty miles from New York city, and about the same distance from Philadelphia. She has a population of nearly twelve thousand. On the opposide side of the Delaware, on a high bluff stands the beautiful town of Phillipsburg, with a population of between four and five thousand. There the two rivers are spanned by bridges connecting Easton with great commercial centres east and south, and west. Heavy trains are rumbling on every hand, going and coming, transporting passengers to the four corners of the earth, or carrying the fuel to supply the need of millions. It is deeply interesting to stand and watch the immense trains of coal on their way to supply the hosts of consumers east of the Delaware. Easton is thus one of the main outlets of the vast mineral wealth of the great state of Pennsylvania.

The natural scenery of the surrounding country is exceedingly fine. From college hill the two rivers are seen wending their silent course to the sea, shining in the rays of the morning sun like bands of molten silver. The distant mountains, far enough distant to show their enchantment, serve to make a picture of no ordinary interest. Easton is one of the old towns in the state, and is said to have been laid out in 1737 by Hugh Wilson of Allen twp., and Col. Martin of Mount Bethel, Commissioners, and William Parsons, Surveyor. At this time Washington was a little boy playing around his father's home, all unconscious of the greatness to which he was born. The site of this beautiful city was called the "Forks of the Delaware" The title to this land, including a very large tract of land between the Delaware and Lehigh rivers' and bounded on the Northwest by the blue mountains, distinguished by what was known as the "Indian Walk." It seems to have been a habit to define the boundaries of purchases from the Indians by the amount of land a company might 'walk round' in a given time. But at length men preferred to ride on horse-back, as they could do the work more easily, and enclose a larger tract. This beautiful country was the home of the Delaware Indians, who were dissatisfied with the sale of their lands, and hence are said to have joined with the French in the war of 1775.

But those old scenes have passed away, and the land is too valuable now to be surveyed on horse-back. The Delawares, Shawnese and Monseys exist only in the dim shadows of the past, and in the place of their old council fires, we see the home of christian civilization, education and refinement. Among the first objects which attract the attention of the visitor is the beautiful College buildings on the hill. One is induced to inquire something about its history. Like most of our institutions, it had its day of small things, its early struggles with adversity; clouds and sun-shine seem to have had their turn in the eventful history of what is destined to be one of the great Institutions of our country, and worthy of the great state of Pennsylvania. It was born while th country was made joyious by the visit of Lafayette to the country he had helped to redeem. On the 29th day of March, 1826, Gov. J. A. Shultz signed the first act chartering Lafayette College. It was intended as a military Institute, but for want of funds, and the peace that followed Waterloo changed the plan. As a military school no progress was made. And not until 1831. was any real progress made. Of the thirty-five gentlemen named as Trustees in the first charter, twenty-one were citizens of Easton, all of whom are dead except one, and his name is honored among the living as a benefactor of his race; he sees the handful of corn which he planted, germinate and the "fruit thereof shake like Lebanon." Most courageous among those pioneers was Hon. J. M. Porter, he did not recognize the word fail, as orthodox.

In 1831, Dr. George Junkin was importuned to come and undertake the task of infusing life into the earnest efforts to build up the college. On the 14th of March 1833, Dr. Junkin then President elect of Lafayette, with a corps of students from his academy at Germantown, arrived at Easton. These students had been trained to labor in the Doctor's school and were prepared to work on college-hill. The next day the students, with the President at their head, began the work of building a house in which to recite their lessons. This is quite likely the only instance of the kind in college history in the country, where the students built the walls which were to echo, to the expression of their joys and sorrows and prayers, and busy hum of college-life. The building was finished, 31 by 31 feet, two stories high, a room for the students to work in, where various kinds of mechanical work was carried on. This is the humble beginning of the college for which Easton prayed and labored so long, and now excites the pride of the state, and the admiration of the world. The last ten years have been a decade of money making. Fortunes of fabulous extent have been made, and many have fallen into generous hands. And individuals now give more, and more willingly than state legislatures gave in early years. To this fact Lafayette owes very much of her greatness. The college hitherto had been under the care of no particular denomination. While all denominations felt willing Lafayette should live, no denomination stood up to guard the struggling child of so many prayers.

At length the Presbyterian, Philadelphia synod formally and heartily adopted the college. This was a step in the right direction, it now became the object of earnest prayer as well as hard work. But the war of the rebellion cast one more cloud over it, and so dark was its shadow that in 1863 the Board contemplated suspending operation, as the entire revenues of the college did not rise much over $4000. The synod now looked for a new leader, and the Presidential Mantle fell on the shoulders of Rev. Dr. Cattell, pastor of the second Presbyterian church, Harrisburg. He had previously been professor of Latin and Greek in the college, and he came with a warm heart to the work. The synod now pledged the prayer and sympathy with the new President, "beyond all contingencies." The red sea was passed, and there was no wilderness beyond, but the land of promise was just at hand.

God raised up a friend in the person of Mr. Pardee who has given to the College near half a million of dollars, and done much to raise Lafayette to the first rank of American Colleges. The building that first interests the eye of the visitor, is Pardee Hall, the munificent gift of the gentleman whose name it bears. It is built of Trenton brown stone, two hundred and fifty-six feet in length, and four stories high A beautiful monument to the memory of the generous heart who gave it. And the name of Pardee will be remembered till this great monument is crumbled to dust. Here is to be the department of engineering and mining, and metallurgy. But as we ramble over these beautiful grounds, other college buildings greet our eyes. The buildings for students, and the twenty-eight professors constitute quite a little village, which sits like a gem on the top of the hill one hundred and fifty feet high. The situation for beauty, is unsurpassed. It is a city set on a hill which cannot be hid, the bright glimmer of whose light is to be seen all over our land. We felt while gazing at the cluster of buildings, that Lafayette was a power in the land. She has put on the strength of mature manhood, with a full appreciation of her responsibilities. Her teachers, headed by her genial and accomplished President, are earnest men. The genius of science, clad in the robes of a pure christianity, is hereafter to hold her court on College hill. We feel the church can look to Lafayette as a fellow helper in the mighty struggle just ahead of us, while Pardee Hall stands sentinel on the tower of science. Here a regular scientific course may be pursued independent of the college course, no expense having been spared in the thorough equipment of the building. A bright future is just dawning up on Lafayette. Her students number two hundred and sixty-three,

This Institution leads off in the study of the pure saxon language, as the foundation of our mother tongue. This department of study has excited a good deal of interest in England, and a prize has been offered from London for the best scholar in this department. Professor March has the charge of this department and his name is a guarantee that it will be well done. This is one of the completest institutions in the country entirely under the control of the Presbyterian church, but it is open to the world. No one's creed shuts him out, and no one tries to proselyte him while within. Disciples of Arminius or Calvin are welcome to drink at this spring and be refreshed by its limped waters. Rich or poor, Turk or Jew may come and drink, and recline in the classic shades, and clothe themselves in full armor for the hot conflicts of life.

ALPHA.

FROM OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

If cities are "great sores" they are also great centres of influence. They unite the extremes of life, strength and weakness, affluence and destitution, grandeur and squalor. They embrace the best and the worst forms of humanity. In them, by competition and collision, men's minds are unfolded to the highest point of development, as the aerolites which fall from the air, are found shapened at every corner by their constant attrition. Nearly all good things and all bad things, have originated among large masses of men, thrown together for the pursuit of business, the enjoyment of pleasure, a life of elegant leisure, or one of covert crime. With your permission, Mr. Editor, we will keep your readers posted in the current news of this great and growing city, which to inherent attractiveness, now has added the interest of the glorious National Jubilee which is casting its shadow before.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

During the past year there were 5,198 permits issued, for the erection of new buildings, and 1,332 permits for improvements, alterations, and additions upon those already erected. The splendid new edifice of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, now in process of construction, on Chestnut street below Fourth, is to cost upwards of $500,000. A magnificent new building is being erected for the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit, and Insurance Company, above Fourth street, on the lot adjoining the Philadelphia Bank. Already, $500,000 have been expended on the massive structure of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, at the North-west corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets. The new building for the use of the Adams Express Company, at Sixteenth and Market, which was commenced last October, will be finished next and, excepting the Public Buildings, is the most important and marked improvement in Market street. After the winter stoppage, the work men have resumed work upon the building for the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, at Broad and Cherry, the estimated cost of which is $350,000. The Academy of Natural Sciences are erecting a large and suitable building for their use at Nineteenth and Race, which will cost $200,000. The new Lutheran Church, at the South-west corner of Broad and Arch, is nearly finished, and, when completed, will vie in attractiveness with the handsome edifices of the Methodist and Baptist denominations on the opposite corners.

GENERAL SCOTT.

A grand bronze statue of General Winfield Scott, has been cast in this city, from a model furnished from New York. It represents the General standing erect, every inch a soldier in bearing, just in life, as those who knew him can easily recall. The poise of the figure is graceful and dignified, and the expression of the face is full of character and spirit. The statue is destined to beautify the grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in Washington city. It was exhibited to the public view, on last Friday, prior to its removal to its destination, and attracted much attention.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

Adam Forepaugh, proprietor of the great animal show, which has been exhibited all over the country, has received a letter from the office of the consulate of the United States in Bangkok, Siam, stating that this agent is now on his way hither, in the Dutch ship Osten, bringing with him a white elephant, the first that ever left the kingdom of Siam.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

On last Sabbath, meetings of the friends of the temperance movement, were held in various parts of the city. The woman seem to be in dead earnest, and many rendering them their aid. What will come of the crusade, remains to be seen. At one of the meetings on Sunday, a petition was read, asking the Legislature to prevent any man who either drank or sold liquor, from serving upon a jury which would have to decide cases concerning the violation of the Sunday Liquor Law Mrs. Dr. French, who takes a very prominent part in the crusade, in an address, stated, that since the commencement of the operations of the temperance bands, 480 persons had been reclaimed and that 360 persons, are now engaged praying between three and four o'clock daily, for the reclamation of the intemperate. Last Sabbath was the second under the liquor law closing the saloons in the city. There were but few drunken men seen on the streets, and the saloons were all apparently closed, but to the knowing ones there were plenty of changes for a nip. There was an increase of seventeen in the number of arrests for drunkenness as compared with the number on the first Sunday.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

On last Saturday evening a meeting of delegates from the various amateur base-ball clubs of the city, was held for the purpose of forming a State Association. The trip of the Atlantic and Boston clubs to England next Summer is now a certainty. The nines will leave by a steamer of the American Line on July 16, and after playing matches at Liverpool, London, Leeds, Sheffield, &c., sail for home, August 28.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Common Council Chamber was filled on last Monday by the merchants and business men, for the purpose of taking action, looking to an early commencement of the work upon the proposed Centennial Buildings, at Fairmount Park. So great was the crowd, that an adjournment was had to Independence Square, where an immense assemblage gathered. And there, upon the very spot where the nation's birth was first announced to the people, their children were found in eager counsel over the best way to secure a proper celebration of the hundredth return of the Nation's Anniversary. The old spirit was still there. One grand, noble, patriotic purpose swayed the throng, and one fixed resolution inspired all hearts. Thus far the Board of Finance have received subscriptions from our citizens, in round figures, of $1,000,000; from the steam railways running in the city, $500,000; from the City Government, $500,000, and from the State of Pennsylvania the pledge of $1,000,000. This looks like business. On all sides there is indicated a firm determination to make the occasion a glorious success, worthy of our prosperous past, our happy present, and our radiant future.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Last Tuesday witnessed one of finest celebrations of this festival that has ever taken place in this city. The procession was immense. Unfortunately the day was wet. Whether Jupiter Pluvius is opposed to a demonstration in honor of Ireland's patron saint, or whether the presence of 11,000 members of the total abstinence societies induced him to give them a plentiful supply of water, is more than we can judge, but certain it is, that the disagreeable, drizzling rain had the effect of marring one of the best demonstrations ever attempted in this or any other city of the Union. Still, the turnout was very large. Temperance, Beneficial, Literary, and Social societies vied with each other in thorough discipline and beautiful regalia.

A "STAR."

Prof. R. A. Proctor, is just now the star of our firmanent. He is to deliver a course of three scientific lectures on Astronomy. His first, on "Comets and Meteors," this week, drew a large audience at the Academy of Music, and gave very great satisfaction. The Professor is quite a young man, with a face beaming with intelligence, (under a wig parted in the middle), with an agreeable manly voice, and very little of the peculiar inflexion that has become one of the affectations of modern English speakers. In the course of the lecture to which we have just referred, he made several complimentary allusions to the progress of science, in this country, and to the important discoveries made by American men of science, some of which had been claimed by foreigners, he himself having supposed that he had made certain discoveries, which he had found since his arrival had been previously made in America.

PETROLEUM.

A brisk business seems to be doing in this article. During the past week, 27,800 barrels of crude; and 34,584 barrels of refined, making a total of 42,384 barrels, were received at this point. During the same time six vessels cleared for foreign ports, with 1,125,488 gallons of refined petroleum.

A LARGE VESSEL.

On Wednesday afternoon the new steamship City of Pekin, was launched at Chester. It is said to be the largest vessel ever built in this or any other county, except the Great Eastern. It is owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York, and will be run between San Erancisco and China and Japan. Its dimensions are:—Length over all, 420 feet, length on load line, 396 feet 6 inches, length of beam, moulded 47 feet 4 inches; depth, 38 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 6000 tons.

But enough for this time. If brevity is the soul of wit, surely prolixity cannot add much to the value of correspondence. Your's ever,

PUBLIC SALES.—The following sales are reported at which will be sold a large variety of stock and farming impliments.

APRIL 1st.—Jacob Zimmerman, Jr., attorney in fact for heirs of Jac. Zimmerman. On the premises, in Hartly Twp., about two miles east of Hartletown, near the Turnpike, 96 acres of land, 60 acres cleared, balance in timber. The improvements are a large Bank Barn, Good Orchard, and all necessary out Buildings, spring near, and stream of running water through the farm. Sale commences at 10 A. M. Terms at sale.

APRIL 9.—At Milesburg at Orphan's Court sale, town lot, situate on Water street, known as lot No. 11 Terms—One half cash, balance in one year.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for this purpose as this Discovery The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how well employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons.

The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is with the use of this most potent agent only a matter of time. Sold by all Druggists.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS CURED.

CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA Co, N. Y.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I am sixty years of age and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a great many years, until, accidently, I saw one of your books which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on my face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind.

With untold gratitude

MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS.

——List of Traverse Jurors for first week of April term, 1874. Drawn February 26, 1874.

George Reeser, Patton
George Homan, Ferguson
John A Hunter, Half Moon
Mark Mooney, Snow Shoe
J Miles Green, Milesburg
Geo Mattern, Patton
L G Kesler, Philipsburg
John H Beck, Walker
Philip Reddes, Boggs
Peter Hoffer, Potter
John S Foster, Harris
John Taylor, Gregg
Jacob Craft, Burnside
William Shortlidge, Bellefonte
Jacob Spotts, Union
Wm Bower, Harris
John Rishel, Benner
Wm Ishler Benner
William Armagart, Potter
Isaac Train, Marion
Geo McGaffey, Rush
J H Swartz, Penn
John Foreman, Potter
D F Shope, Boggs
George Taomas, Bellefonte
John McCloskey, Curtin
Daniel Irwin, Huston
P A Sellers, Patton
A P Hosterman, Potter
Jacob V Thomas, Bellefonte
Frederick Catherman, Penn
H E Gentzel, Spring
J H Linn, Boggs
John Divers, Walker
Wm Musser, Ferguson
Henry G Smith, Penn
Isaac Beck, Half Moon
Wm P Harris, Walker
Hezekiah Hoy, Benner
John A Stover, Liberty
D F Luse, Potter
Frank Steel, Bellefonte
Geo W Tate, Bellefonte
J G Stine, Patton
Samuel Aley, Marion
Absalom F Tipton, Curtin
David Dennis Ferguson.

List of Grand Jurors for April term. Drawn February 26, 1874.

W J Dale, Spring
Miss Kreamer, Penn
James F Frank, Miles
E M Lucas, Unionville
Lot Evans, Gregg
Robert Gohesen, Harris
Joseph E Mitchell, Benner
A J Shivery, Benner
Martin Vedder. Burnside
Henry G Royer, Miles
J P Heckman. Gregg
Robert Hepburn, Bellefonte
Christian Derr, Bellefonte
Daniel Frye, Ferguson
Daniel Dorman, Walker
B O Deininger, Penn
Emanuel Harter, Miles
David Emerick, Gregg
Henry Derr, Bellefonte
Daniel Bartges, Gregg
Constance Curtin, Boggs
J. C Dunkle, Rush
Harrison Kline, Spring
Andrew Fetzer, Jr Boggs.

List of Traverse Jurors for second week of April term. Drawn February 26th, 1874.

John T Krebs, Ferguson
Samuel Van Tries, Bellefonte
Andrew Gramley, Miles
Frank McCoy, Boggs
S H Kunes, Liberty
Charles Wolf, Haines
Thomas Bowes, Liberty
C C Taylor, Spring
Thomas McEwen, Union
James Perks, Philipsburg
John Bing, Unionville
Ephraim Keller, Potter
James Antis, Howard twp
P W Burket, Half Moon
Charles Snyder, Ferguson
Wm H McCausland, Philipsburg
Thomas Adams, Boggs
S J Herring, Gregg
Joseph Thompson, Worth
Daniel Strayer, Miles
Henry Dunkle, Philipsburg
George H. Weaver, Bellefonte
J P Shope, Millsburg
William Holt, Snow Shoe
Samuel T Strohecker, Miles
P Gray Meek, Bellefonte
Balser Weber, Howard boro
Oscar Adams, Philipsburg
A J Burrel, Haines
H D Yerger, Bellefonte
Michael Fidler, Haines
J M Hall, Howard twp
Simon Bathurst, Boggs
Samuel Coods, Miles
Alexander Koon, Potter
John G Sankey, Potter.

——Trial list for April term, 1874.

First week, commencing April 27.

1. Etnier and Foust vs E A Green & Co.
2. 1st National Bank of Huntingdon vs same.
3. Same vs J Green and Eby
4. J P Coburn vs G Vanada, et al.
5. J Smith use of, vs R H Wilson.
6. Welch and Allen vs J Westlerode.
7. Same vs Taylor Day, et al
8. A T Moorhead vs E & G Hastings.
9. Com. of Penna, vs H Brockerhoff.
10. J & G Frazier vs Hale & Co.
11. John Hoy vs William Hoy.
12. Wm Thurnston vs P G Meek.
13. W S Wilson, et al, trustee, vs J & H S Thompson.
14. Lloyd, Caldwell & Co vs J V Thomas & Co.
15. Amelia Boyer vs J W Shoff.
16. J P Harris vs Bradley Childs, et al.
17. T Burnside vs George M Yocum's Administrator.
18. Milliken, Hoover & Co vs Jesse Underwood's Adm'r.
19. S McCrickert & Co vs C Brown.
20. Maria Fighman et al, vs E F Shaffer.

Second week, commencing May 4, 1874.

1. Wm Young et al, vs C Quigley.
2. Harper Bros vs R Curtin.
3. T H Richardson vs George Gates.
4. Sarah Corman vs L B McEntries et al.
5. Norwood Coal and Lumber Co vs John Elliot & Co.
6. Benj. Schrock vs Poor Overseers of Bellefonte borough.
7. J P Gephart, Administrator vs Rothrock's heirs.
8. A Garman vs Penna R R Co.
9. M Kramer vs A Reeder.
10. T Soughey vs J Lucas, Adm'r.
11. R Pletcher vs Penna R R Co.
12. Judah Whitcomb vs Philipsburgh Coal and Iron Co.
13. Jas Robeson vs Gideon Wheeland.
14. H L Bricker et al, vs S L Bricker.
15. C Heverly vs Penna R R Co.
16. D Bechdol vs same.
17. John White vs J Bechdol.
18. John White et ux, vs J M Cool.
19. Clark Cone vs Derby Coal Co.
20. E W Hale vs Jesse Klinger.
21. J Snyder vs Benj Liggett.
22. J Cortland et al, vs D Z Kline et al.
23. D M Wagner vs J S Forster.
24. L W Munson & Co vs J Whitcomb.
25. W W Aspley & Co vs B L Batcheller.
26. Samuel B Wyland vs Wm Sechley.
27. Todd & Duncan vs B & F D Liggett.
28. Lloyd, Caldwell & Co vs J S Reed & Co.
29. McGirk & Perks vs A Owen.
30. R Lloyd vs same.
31. Wm Showers vs J Gordon's Adm'r.
32. David Betts vs Snow Shoe twp.
33. May, Loeb & Co vs same.
34. 1st National Bank of Bellefonte vs J P Felt & Co.
25. J Heverly vs P R R Co.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE ANSWER.

Warm was the sun of the summer,
Frigrant the breath of the flowers,
Shall sweet things be but the forerunner
Of woes in this world of ours?
O cannot and may not the summer,
The warmth, of our pleasures last,
Are all things and all
Like red leaves to fall,
In glory—and then, oh! the blast?

O mantle and fall of white snow!
O flake and icicle pure!
Well, well, doth the eye, seeing, know
Your shoen as you lodge at the door;
Our hearts read the story of woe,
And our brains sound the knowledge we cast,
Are all things and all
Like red leaves to fall,
In glory—and then, oh! the blast?

The answer we read in the stars—
God's jewels and man's keen delight—
O'er earth's grand commotions and wars
Still shines His ineffable light
We float in our hopes on frail spars,
'Till, reaching the haven at last,
Know all things and all
Like red leaves must fall,
But never more, on earth, the blast!

—From *The Aldine* for April.

Peters' Musical Monthly for April has come to our table as beautiful as ever. This magazine is devoted entirely to music and is indispensible in every family where there are young persons pursuing the study of music: Price only $3,00 a year. Published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

La Creme de la Creme, is a collection of music for advanced players. Four dollars worth of music for 50 cents. The April number contains many valuable and interesting pieces, and everybody should subscribe. Price four dollars a year. Address J. T. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

The April number of Demorest's Monthly is on our table. This is the best fashion book of the age. Everybody should have it. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway New York. We make the following extract from its pages: "Light, yet deep jet fringes, are used extensively upon black silk for spring toilets, but they will need to be used more sparingly, if at all, upon grenadine, which in the handsome combinations of last season, promises to have as great a vogue as ever.

Less general but more choice are the buttons and other ornaments in iridescent mother-of-pearl, which are so fashionable this season. Ornaments so costly as some of these are made are worn in less profusion than jet, but they are even more effective. A set of buttons alone gives distinction to a black, brown, or dark blue dress, and nothing finishes the useful and jaunty cashmere vest so charmingly as a set of barrel shaped, or gobular buttons, shimmering in all those varied, yet tender hues which belong to it, as a radiance does to the diamond.

If you want pure, wholesome, and withal entertaining and instructive reading for your children, send one dollar for a year's subscription to "Young Folks' Journal," to

LUKENS SISTERS,
Brinton, Pa.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.—Suppose you have "tried fifty remedies" and received no benefit, is there therefor, "no balm in Gilead?" Verily there is. Your liver may be congested, your stomach half paralyzed, your nerves quivering, your muscles knotted with torture, your bowels constricted, your lungs diseased, you blood full of impurities—yet in one week after commencing a course of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters you will feel like a new creature. 11 4w.

More than 50 years have elapsed since Johnsons Anodyne Liniment was first invented, during which time hundreds of thousands have been benefitted by its use. Probably no article ever became so universally popular with all classes as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Pills which contain antimony, quinine and calomel, should be avoided, as severe griping pains would be their only result. The safest surest and best pills are Parsons' Purgative or Anti Bilious Pills.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

E. F. Kunkle's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, diseases of the kidneys, and all others diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots of webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of skin and eyes, pain in the side, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirts. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkle's Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philad'a, Pa.

Sold by the druggists and dealers everywhere. 10-4w.

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.
BELLEFONTE, March 25, 1874

White Wheat per bushel	$1 45
Red wheat No. 1	1 40
Barley	90
Corn, ears	60
Shelled corn	60
Oats	65
Rye per bushel	40
Buckwheat per bushel	
Clover seed " "	4 75
Plaster ₱ ton	12 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per lb	@5½
Peaches, dried, per lb	12½15@22
Cherries, dried, per lb	5
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	
Bacon	
Sides	
Butter	30
Lard per lb	6
Eggs per doz	20
Tallow, per pound	8
Rags	2
Potatoes per bushel	60
Dried Beef	

Philadelphia Market Report.

Monday, March 30, 1874.

There is less CLOVERSEED offering, but the demand has fallen off, and prices are unchanged. Sales of 50 bus common Penna. at nine cents; 100 bags good do at 10c; and choice Western at 10a11. TIMOTHY is steady at $2. The market is bare of FLAXSEED, and it is wanted at $2,25.

The inactive condition of the FLOUR market, noted at the close of last week, still continues, as the inquiry is restricted to the immediate wants of the home consumers. Exporters are not operating to any extent. Sales of superfine at $5@5,50; Extras at $5,75@6,37½; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family as $6,75@7,25—the latter for very choice; 300 bbls Pennsylvania do do at $7,75@8; Ohio and Indiana do do at $7,75@8,12½; and high grades at $8,25@10,25.

RYE FLOUR is steady. Small sales at $4,75.

CORN MEAL is inactive.

The WHEAT market is exceedingly quiet. The receipts, however, are small, but ample for the demand, which is restricted to the wants of the local millers. Sales of 800 bus Western Red at $1,55@1,60; 400 bus Penna. do at $1,60; small lots of White at $1,78@1,85; and No. 1 Spring at $1,48@1,50

RYE is steady, with sales of 400 bus Penna. at 95c.

CORN is less active, and prices may be quoted 1c lower. Sales of 1,800 bus Penna. and Southern Yellow at 81@82c, chiefly at the latter rate in the cars, and 2,000 bus Delaware do. afloat, at 82c.

OATS are steady but not so active as at the close of last week. Sales of 3,500 bus Western White at 63½@64c; and 700 bus Pennsylvania do at 62c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 6-13-tf

FOR SALE.—Two full blooded Alderney calves, one a bull, the other a heifer, of the celebrated Sharpless stock. Apply to A. S. Valentine, Bellefonte. 13-3t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between I. E. Palmer and A. M. Wooster in the Sewing Machine business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all unpaid accounts are left in I. E. Palmer's hands for collection. All persons having accounts against the above firm will please present the same to I. E. Palmer for payment.

I. E. PALMER.
A. M. WOOSTER.
Bellefonte, March 23, 1874.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of this county that I shall continue to sell the Howe Sewing Machine on the most liberal terms. Call and see the new styles, and latest improvements.

I. E. PALMER, Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 1st, 1874. 3t.

S. L. KIRK, SON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
130 North Third Street, Corner of Cherry,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have in store and offer for sale; at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c., selected with care in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which the attention of Country Dealers is particularly requested. 13-1y

AGENTS WANTED.

The Illustrated Musical Globe
IS THE
"Handsomest Musical Magazine Published."
$27 worth of *New Music!*
2 Premium Chromos (very choice,)
36 ELEGANT ILLUSTRATIONS!
SEVERAL PORTRAITS FOR FRAMING.

SHORT Stories, Gossip, Fashion Notes, &c., all included in a year's subscription—$1.75.—We want an agent in every town to introduce this best of Magazines. Every family subscribes on sight. Our commission is so large an agent can make Good Wages by taking only Three subscriptions a day (many of our agents take 12 and 15.) Ladies are very successful canvassing for this Magazine. Send for sample copy and "Terms to Agents." CHAS. A. ATKINSON & CO., 23 Liberty st., New York. 13-st

AGENTS WANTED To Sell The Life Of **CHARLES SUMNER** Full complete and authentic. Sure to have a large and rapid Sale. PRICE Low. address QUAKER CITY PUB CO 219 Quince St., Philadelphia. 13-4w

Agent Wanted. Diploma Awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW **Pictorial BIBLES.** 1200 ILLUSTRATIONS. Address for circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 939 ARCH ST., Phila., Pa. 13-4t

"EDEOGRAPHY" A new book on the art of Writing by Sound; a complete system of Phonetic Short-Hand. the shortest, most simple, easy, and comprehensive, enabling anyone in a short time to report trials, speeches, sermons, &c. The Lord's Prayer is written with 49 strokes of the pen, and 140 words per minute. The unemployed should learn this art. Price by mail 50 cents, Agents wanted. Address T. W. EVANS & CO., 139 S. 7th St., Phila., Pa. 13-4w

CAMPHORINE
The UNIVERSAL MEDICINE
For the Household.
TRY IT. PRICE PER BOTTLE 25 CENTS
REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor,
203 Greenwich, St. N. Y.
(For sale by all Druggists.) 13-4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHY DO YOU KEEP PORK HOGS OVER WINTER?

Go to Tipton's in Curtin twp., and get grade Essex spring pigs for your fall pork They will weigh from two to three hundred pounds at eight months of age. Then you have choice pork. Or get a pure Essex and improve your stock. They are probably the purest breed in the country. v6n6 no 12-3mo.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Feb. 27th, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$315,925 27
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	24,650 00
Due from redeem'g and reserve agts.	20,635 34
" " National Banks	10,831 62
" " State Banks and Bankers	20,136 47
Banking House	24,754 47
Furniture and Fixtures	850 00
Current Expenses	367 44
Taxes paid	1,366 50
Premiums	21 42
Checks and other Cash Items	5,403 37
Bills of other National Banks	2,835 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g Nickel)	1,244 90
Legal Tender Notes	37,901 00
	$566,622 80

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	43,000 00
Exchange	383 73
Interest	4,040 33
Profit and Loss	175 61
National Bank Circulation Outstand'g	86,000 00
Dividends unpaid	500 00
Individual Deposits	97,365 35
Time Certificates of Deposit	206,925 76
Due to National Banks	25,451 66
" State Banks and Bankers	2,780 56
	$566,622 80

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } County of Centre SS:

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 25th day of Mar. 1874.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P

Correct Attest;

E. C. HUMES, ADAM HOY, J. A. BEAVER. } Directors.

v6n13-1t

THE GEM MICROSCOPE.

THE GEM MICROSCOPE is the most wonderful scientific production of the nineteenth century. It furnishes the power of a high priced instrument for a mere trifle and exceeds in usefulness any microscope ever invented. It reveals the hidden wonders of minute creation as Eels in Vinegar, Animals in water, Butterflies' Feathers, the Golden Marrow of a hair, Insects Eyes, the Pads, Claws, joints and hairs of a Fly's Foot, makes Ropes of Fibers of Cloth, a Crowbar of a needle's Point, and so on indefinitely. It furnishes hours of instruction, entertainment and amusement for the young and old, and every family should possess it. It is invaluable to students, professors, teachers, physicians, in fact everybody, and especially in the HOME CIRCLE it is a GEM. It is cheap, and at the same time of great value. Price **$1.50**, mailed post paid at any Address on receipt of price.

A FAT TAKE FOR AGENTS, Men and Woman, Boys and Girls. Whole time, or leisure moments and evenings. It works just as well by lamp-light as by day-light. Parents buy it for their children. Liberal cash commission paid. Exclusive territory. Congenial employment. It excites the curiosity, of which produces a desire to have it, and requires no talking by the agent COMPLETE OUTFIT mailed, post-paid, on receipt of **$1.50**. Circulars and terms free. Send for it and make money. Address, THE BEVERLY COMPANY,

12-3t 978 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

THE PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD.

THE PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD is an Elegant Oil Chromo, Photograph Album and Family Record combined, and as its name indicates is designed for the insertion and preservation of the pictures of the family as well as the names. It is something entirely new, combines beauty and utility, and should ornament every home in the land. All who see it pronounce it superb, and are lavish in its praise. The faces of dear ones appear in tasteful setting of gold and beautiful colors, and it is at once and forever a household treasure And its low price places it with in reach of all. Send for it and you will be gratified when you shall see it. It is something long needed but never before attainable Size 12x15 inches **Price $1.50**. Mailed post paid, to any address on receipt of price.

$200 A MONTH clear profit made easily by agents. Agents wanted every where Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Entire time or spare moments; day time or evenings. Every body wants it, and every family will buy it. Big cash pay. Pleasant employment. Exclusive territory In fact it is the best agency ever offered. Circulars and terms free on application COMPLETE OUTFIT mailed post paid on receipt of **$1.50**. Send for it and make money

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12-3 976 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

1033 | **1033**

"CLOCKSPRING."

1033 | **1033**

CAUTION!!!

THE well earned reputation of our Patent Balance Clock Spring Window Shade Rollers has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless shade rollers to offer them as our Clock Spring, and buyers have in many instances been subjected to fraud and imposition. Buy only the genuine. We manufacture PLAIN SHADES, all colors. Fringe to match

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS A SPECIALTY.

JOHNSTON'S WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE DEPOT, 1033 SPRING GARDEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ESTABLISHED 1857.

40-1y

ROBERT GOHEEN AUCTIONEER, Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—The will of Jeremiah Rankin, late of Potter township, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

11 6t. JOSEPH A. RANKIN.

HURLY BURLY By MAX ADELER

The biggest thing yet HUMOR, WIT, PATHOS, LIFE, FUN, AND LAUGHTER, 350 COMIC CUTS. The people yearn for it. It will sell in dull times!! Show it to a man and he surrenders. IT IS SURE EVERY TIME Don't bother with heavy books that nobody wants. Humor is the thing that takes. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for circulars and EXTRA TERMS to To Day Pub. Co., Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Chicago.

13x4w

WOMEN to the RESCUE!

A STORY of the "NEW CRUSADE."

T. S. ARTHUR'S latest and greatest book on the most remarkable uprising of modern times. A fitting sequel to his 'Man Trap' and 'Ten Nights,' will arouse the people like a trumpet blast and sell like wild fire. Published at a low price to insure rapid sales and immense circulation. Friends of temperance, help to circulate it. Choice territory awarded. Complete agent's outfit mailed on receipt of $1. 13-4t

J. M. STODDART & CO., Publishers, Philada.

BLANKS.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the most complete assortment of

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

To be found outside of Philadelphia, which we offer to the public at

LESS THAN

WHOLESALE PRICES

In any number from one to ten thousand, which can be obtained at

THIS OFFICE

READ OUR PRICE LIST.

Summonses.....per hund.		40c
Subpœnas.....	"	40c
Executions.....	"	40c
Constables' Warrants	"	40c
Judgments Note	"	40c
Promisory Notes	"	40c
Exemption Notes	"	40c
Judgment and Exemption Notes.....		40c
Motions for Judgment		50c
Affidavit to Account		50c
Statement & Confession		$1.00
Amicable Action and Confession.....		1.00

Leases per doz. 50c. 5c apiece.

NOTARY PUBLIC BLANKS,

COLLECTION BLANKS,

CHECKS,

DRAFTS,

RECEIPTS,

ORDERS,

&c., &c., &c.

Notes, Drafts, Receipts, &c., bound, per 100, 50c

ALSO ALL KINDS OF

BLANK BOOKS

AT EQUALLY LOW RATES.

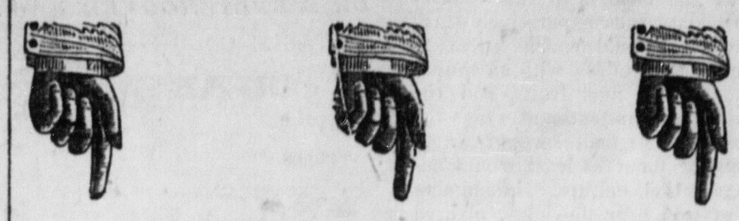
We are prepared to furnish ANY BLANK NOT MENTIONED ABOVE at equally low rates

Orders by mail should be addressed to

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

JOHN I. RANKIN'S AGENCY.



TO THE PUBLIC.—We are pleased to announce, that the companies represented at this agency have made satisfactory progress during the past year, and will continue to afford reliable insurance at standard rates. We express our acknowledgements for the patronage we have enjoyed, and solicit its continuance, assuring the public prompt and honorable payment of losses, an object of much more importance than LOW RATES, CHEAP INSURANCE and WORTHLESS policies

THE LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL AGENCY IN BELLEFONTE.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Agent,

Office--"National Bank Building,"

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Miscellaneous

——List of letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office, Mar. 23, 74.

John Adams, T. H. Akers, S. M. Brewster, Miss E. Bressler, John W. Biddle, Mrs L. Cook, Miss Mary E. Clark, George Clinger, James F. Freece, Mrs. Gibson, Short, Hall & Co., Henry Hoffman, Mrs. Eliza Kern, Silvesta Korman, John F. Kline, Miss Jennie Mollinder, John McCormick, Mrs. Nancy Niller. C. D. Runkle, John Sheckler, James Scofinger, Miss Sadie Steel, Peter Toot, John Tayler, C. A. Walter.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.— The will of John Gardner late of Ferguson twp., having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

ELIZA M. GARDNER, WILSON GARDNER, ROBERT GARDNER.

12-9

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

The LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax to PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a stamp denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200.00
Dealers, retail liquor	25.00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500.00

And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents, for every dollar in excess of 1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5.00
Manufacture of stills	50.00
And for each still manufactured	20.00
And for each worm manufactured	20.00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10.00
Manufacturers of cigars	10.00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50.00
Pendlers of tobacco, second class (two horses	25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15.00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10.00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100.00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to John H. Burrows, Collector of Internal Revenue at Williamsport, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice. J. W. DOUGLASS,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, D. C., February 16, 1874.

I will visit the following places to receive taxes, Bellefonte April 29th 1864, and Philipsburg April 30th, 1874.

JOHN H. BURROWS, Collector.

10-5t.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c., NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE

SALE BILLS NEATLY AND PROMPTLY AT THIS OFFICE

Philadelphia Advertisements

W. H. LOYD, WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO., Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 36 South 3d St., Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Prices. 13—1y

CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 28 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.,

☞ Pennsylvania Railroad Divided Scrip Bought and Sold on Commission.

☞ Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.

☞ Particular attention given to Investments. 48-1y

CRUMBS

Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence OF Are better because they give a finer gloss than any other polish

COMFORT

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used

CRUMBS

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or

COMFORT

carpets.

Has do disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS

Are put up in neat style and in form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste saved.

COMFORT

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents worth of the older polishes.

CRUMBS

Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition. OF in connection with several of the best of the old stove polishes

COMFORT

BUY CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or procure them for you; if not, one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station and we will send you 10 boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

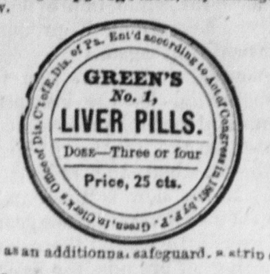
H. A. BARTLETT & CO., 115 North Front St., Philad'a. 143 Chambers St., New York. 43 Broad St., Boston. [44-6m-e-o-m

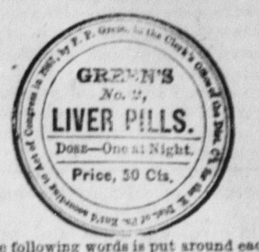
F. P. Green, | *Medicines.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

HAVING, for many years, been engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines known as **GREEN'S No. 1 and NO. 2 LIVER PILLS**, the merits of which have obtained for them a large sale. Other parties wishing to take advantage of the reputation these pills have gained, [illegible] imitation of the same. In order that there may be no deception, we request attention to the following:

☞ **ALL GENUINE Green's Liver Pills** are put up in **ROUND** boxes, not oval, with the following **Copyrigt** label, any infringement of which will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.





And as an additional safeguard, a strip containing the following words is put around each box

☞ Prepared only by F. P. GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa., without whose signature none is genuine.

F. P. Green

☞ ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFIET. ☜

Examine each box and see that it corresponds with the above description, and that the name is spelled correctly, thus: G-R-E-E-N, and *not* G-r-e-e-n-e.

Sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL in Bellefonte, only at my Drug Store, in Bush House Block and by R. F. Rankin & Co., Allegheny, street Forwarded by mail to any part of the United State on receipt of price.

☞ All orders must be directed to F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa. v5n10-tf

Jas. Welch & Co. | *Books and Stationery.*

James Welch & Co

(OPPOSITE THE BUSH HOUSE,)

Dealers in Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pocket Books, Toys, Pocket Knives, Picture and Picture Frames.

A large assortment of Blank Books always on hand or procured to order.

17

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

NO. 2, BUSH ARCADE, HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Spring Goods!

consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Bellefonte.

Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

5-12-tf

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES!

YOU CAN BUY THE

BEST

AND

CHEAPEST

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

TEAS,

SPICES,

and all other goods in that line of

SECHLER & CO

We keep a large stock, great variety and good goods, and deal only in what belongs to the REGULAR GROCERY BUSINESS!

We are the only

STRICTLY GROCERY HOUSE

IN CENTRE COUNTY

We take all kinds of country produce, and GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to do better with you on GROCERIES and all other goods in our line than you can do with any other store. CALL AND SEE US.

SECHLER & CO.

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.

5 31-tf

WOODRING & CO.

(Successors to D. H. Ruhl,)

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

MESSRS. WOODRING & CO. have entirely re-stocked their store with the very best assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., which they offer at

PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION!

☞ Remember the place—D. H. Ruhl's old stand. 5-30-1y

Miscellaneous.

BOOK BINDERY

Chas. Knott,

BINDER FOR

BELLEFONTE PRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE AT PLANING MILL DAM.

Orders Addressed to

CHAS. KNOTT.

P.O. Box, 134, Bellefonte, P

will receive prompt attention.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Plan Music and every other kind of publications,

☞ BOUND IN ANY STYLE. ☜

Constitutions, By-Laws and Pamphlet Work

☞ BOUND IN EVERY STYLE. ☜

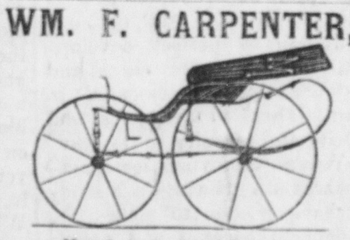
All work warranted to be done in the best possible manner.

Prices Moderate!

v5n42-1y

Carriages.

WM. F. CARPENTER,



Manufacturer of and Dealer in

WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SLEDS, &c.,

BISHOP STEET, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

6-12-1y.

S. A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, &c.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, Bellefonte, Pa.

v5n4-1y

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

☞ NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

Importance of Silex in the Soil.

Silicia gives hardness and stiffness to the straw and leaves of cereal grain. When wheat or rye is sown where a brush-heap or pile of logs has been burnt to ashes the straw will be unusually stiff, and the leaves much harder than other straw growing in the vicinity, but away from the area of the burning. The potash and the silica found in the soil are taken up by the growing plants, and form a coating of liquid glass, which is spread evenly over the straw and leaves of the growing grain, as a metallic coat of arms was used in old times to cover the body of a soldier. When the growing straw of wheat is inclosed in a thin tube of elastic glass, the innumerable spores which frequently fill the entire atmosphere like flakes of snow, and which produce rust, do not find a congenial place for their lodgement and complete development. But when the plants do not have access to a generous supply of silicate and potash the stems are so limber that they are easily prostrated by driving storms, so that the ears of grain will be developed only in part. When silica is available only in small quantities the spores from which fungi spring adhere to the leaves and stems, where they find a suitable spot for their development, and thus the productiveness of the plant is seriously impaired. The practical value of silica is further perceived in the yield of excellent fruit. If the soil near an apple or a pear tree, that has hitherto borne knotty and rusty fruit, receive a liberal dressing of sand which supplies silica, and of wood-ashes, which furnish the potash—the substances required to make glass—Nature will employ these ingredients to a great extent, in covering the leaves with an elastic glass, and the fruit with a thick, transparent varnish, produced from the silica and potash, which will protect the leaves from blight, and the fruit from rust, scales and cracks. This fact has been demonstrated repeatedly in some fruit-producing localities, where wood ashes or coal ashes have been scattered around about pear and apple trees so liberally that all grass and weeds were destroyed. Flint, sharp sand, and quartz are composed, for the most part, of silica, hence the propriety of mingling scouring sand with the soil in which flowers are cultivated. Divest the soil of all silica and alkali where useful plants and beautiful flowers are to be grown, and not one would attain to perfect development, simply because silica and potash are eminently essential to impart stiffness to the stems and elasticity and tenacity to the leaves. When grape vines, for example, which are growing in a sandy soil, have access to potash in abundance, the leaves will appear as tough as leather, and no mildew nor rust will ever effect the foliage nor injure the fruit.

Permanent Pastures.

We can have pastures that will improve every year without the plow. There are thousands of farms in the cheese districts of England where the plow is not used at all in the pastures. There is a soft velvety turf, the result of a century of close feeding. There are millions of acres of pasture in the trans-Missouri country fed for ages by the buffalo and the antelope, growing richer every year by the grazing of these animals and the decay of the buffalo grass. In the best grazing districts of New York and Western Connecticut, there are large farms kept in permanent pasture, and growing more fertile every year by the feeding of beef cattle. The only fertilizer applied beside the droppings of the cattle is an occasional dressing of plaster, at the rate of a bushel to the acre. Some of these farms will carry a bullock to the acre, and leave a thick mat of grass upon the sod when the bullocks are sold off in the fall. The store cattle are bought in the market in the spring, and put in the pastures as soon as the grass starts sufficiently to feed them. The cattle increase in weight, and in the quality of the beef, during the summer, and are sold to the butchers as soon as they are ripe, from August to November, one man can take care of several hundred cattle, and the winter is a season of leisure. Where there is good judgment in buying and selling, the profits of this kind of farming are very handsome, and the farm is all the while improving in fertility. Everything it produces is returned to it again.

Of course all farmers can not follow grazing, but the low price of grains and the high price of meats indicate that the raising of meats pays better than the raising of grain. In the new settlements of the West they must still raise grain, for there is little capital there, and the raising of grain is the easiest way of making money. But in the more thickly settled portions of the country, where the farmer has a good home market for beef and mutton, veal and lamb, and labor is high, he should enlarge his pasture and increase his stock. It is surprising to see the change effected in a few years upon an old pasture by heavy grazing. We came into possession of an old rented farm three years since, that carried but four cows, a pair of horses, and a small flock of sheep. There was a hundred acres or more, devoted to pasture, badly moss-grown, weedy, and bushy, from want of grazing. About thirty head of cattle and twenty-five sheep with their lambs have been kept in good condition in this old pasture the past season, although twenty acres of it were devoted to rye. The feed has been more than quadrupled in quantity, and greatly improved in quality. White clover has come in abundantly, as fine grasses, and the weeds and the brush are disappearing under the noses of the sheep. If the bushes are large it is necessary to plow, or to cut them frequently to get rid of them. But almost any neglected pasture, free of brush, may be restored by grazing. Top-dressing with concentrated fertilizers will hasten the process of amelioration. In some districts plaster will be sufficient, but the action of plaster is so unequal that an experiment only can tell if it is advisable to use it. In all, bone dust and ashes will be good and paying investments.

Arrangement of Flowers.

Flowers may be arranged either according to the harmony or contrast of colors. Red harmonizes with orange, orange with yellow, voilet with red, indigo with voilet, blue with indigo, and green with blue. Green is the contrast of red, sky-blue to orange, yellow to violet, and violet to blush-green. To find the contrast to any flower, cut a small circular piece out of its petals, place it upon white paper, look at it steadily with one eye for a few seconds, without letting the eyelids close, then look from the colored circle to another part of the white paper, when a circle of another color will be apparent. This color is the true contrast or complementary color. Tastes differ as to whether the effect of arranging the flowers according to contrast, or complimentary color, is more pleasing to the eye than according to harmonies. The former, however, is the most in favor. To carry it out, a blue flower should be placed next an orange flower, a yellow near a voilet, and a red or a white should have plenty of foliage around it. White contrasts with blue or orange, or still better with red or pink, but not with yellow or violet.

How to have Apples every Year.

A writer in one of the New York papers says an intelligent friend has a valuable apple tree which yielded a bountiful crop of apples once in two years. He expressed a desire that pomologists could have sufficient skill to make that tree bear a moderate crop of fruit every season, rather than a heavy crop one year and nothing the next. He was assured that if he would whip off all the blossoms on one-half the tree-top, the portion defoliated would yield a supply the next season. As he knew that if the tree produced fruit on only one-half the top, there would be more than his family could use, he reluctantly tried the experiment, in the success of which he cherished no confidence, and whipped off every blossom to be seen within the area of about half of the tree. The result was just as it always will be under similar circumstances—there was a supply of fruit the following season on the part of the tree from which the blossoms had been removed, while the other portion of the branches yielded no fruit.

Clover and grass seed may be sown with the barley. There is no better crop to seed with.

SAMPLES sent by mail for 5c. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham square, N. Y. 43 4t

Fruit Gardens.

If the farmers in this country only knew the comparatively small cost that would enable them to supply their tables with an abundance of the finer fruits, and the health and contentment which the use of these fruits would bring, many of them at least would engage in their culture. Half an acre of ground near the house planted with some of the best varieties of small fruits would be sufficient to give an ordinary family a bountiful supply. A piece of ground should be selected which has a good soil, which can be enriched by manure, and the lighter work may be done by children.

Agriculture in France.—A traveler says: 'We see no pastures anywhere. If the cows are not tethered in the grass fields, they have an attendant, often a very old woman, who spends the remnant of her days in that service. Here and there in the valley are small flocks of Merino sheep, always in the care of a shepherd and his dogs. It was interesting to see the movements of the dogs, one each side of the flock, and both constantly trotting up and down, keeping the flock close together. If a sheep strayed only a foot or two, it was instantly driven back. The dogs must have remarkable endurance to keep thus in motion all day, and that at not a slow pace. At the close of the day the flock follows the shepherd out of the field, very naturally suggesting the tenth chapter of John: 'He goeth before them, and sheep follow him, for they know his voice.'

Newspapers.—An exchange truly says: 'It costs less than a cent a day to take your weekly paper—less than a diligent hen could earn in a year at the market price of eggs; less than one cigar a week, and a very cheap one at that; less than the barber would charge by the year to keep one's hair trimmed; less than a seat one night at the opera; less than an energetic kitchen girl will waste in a week. A penny a day can be saved in many a way better than by stopping a family newspaper.

Sow plaster early; but if you can not sow it early, or neglect to do so, sow it late—only sow it. When plaster costs less than ten dollars per ton, it almost always pays to sow it on dry upland for clover, peas, corn, potatoes, barley, and oats, and sometimes it is very useful on timothy meadows or pastures. Some farmers think half a bushel per acre is enough.

Old pastures are improved by a good harrowing in the spring. Let the harrow-teeth be sharp. Put on three or four horses, and weight the harrows. There is no danger of pulling too much of the sod. Sow on a little fresh grass seed and three or four pounds white clover per acre.

William Pancoast, of Springfield, Delaware county, has a cow that is hard to beat. She calved, second time, March 17, 1873, and made two hundred pounds of butter from April 3, 1873, to March 11, 1874, besides supplying two families with milk, and is yet making from three to four pounds of butter every twelve days.

Seeding with oats is somewhat risky. The crop grows so thick near the ground that it smothers the young grass or clover plants. The only remedy is to sow the grass and clover seed thick and the oats thin—say 1½ bushel per acre.

Oats and peas can be sown together on rich land with advantage, say two bushels each per acre.

Physicians and Dentists.

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment

is a certain and positive cure for WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all

EXTERNAL DISEASES

of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,
DR. R. D. TIPPLE,
36 6m Bellefonte, Pa

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE, Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

DR. THOS. R. HAYES, Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional service to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office at his residence on Linn St. v6-5-1y.

Miscellaneous.

DR. S. BELTZHOOVER'S

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,

CURES

COUGHS,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
HOOPING COUGH,
CROUP,
ASTHMA,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PAINS IN THE CHEST
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

Not only affording temporary relief, but affecting a rapid and lasting cure, and is warranted to give satisfaction in every instance. Hundreds of reliable and responsible certificates can be given by persons who have used this VEGETABLE SYRUP.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Store-Keepers. ☜

Address, DR. S BELTZHOOVER,
6-4-3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE OREAD
OF
Mt. Carroll Seminary,

IS one of the BEST EDUCATIONAL PERIODICALS that comes to our table. As an exponent of one of the first Institutions in the West, it should be in the hands of every family where there is a daughter to educate. Let every one who would select an Institution to patronize, send a three cent stamp and receive a sample copy of the "OREAD" and a large, HANDSOME LITHOGRAPH of the SEMINARY AND GROUNDS free. ADDRESS, PRINCIPAL Mt. CARROLL SEMINARY, CARROLL Co., Ill. 10-1y

PHILADELPHIA
Surgeons' Bandage Institute,
14 NORTH NINTH STREET.

NOTICE, second truss store above Market. B. C. EVERETT'S Patent Graduating Pressure Truss has cured rupture of 56 years' standing. Elastic Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Anus Bandages, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments. 40 years' experience. Lady attendant. 5-45-1y

WANTED.—A first class wagon-maker. Apply by letter or in person to
W. H. MUSSER,
9 4t*. Milesburg, Pa.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Furniture.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

JOHN BRECHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

FURNITURE

Spring St., Bellefonte, Pa.,

HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices. v6n10-tf

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Tobacco and Segars.

NATIONAL TOBACCO STORE,

IN BASEMENT OF THE NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

R. C. CHEESMAN,

PROPRIETOR,

Keeps constantly on hand, the very best assortment of

CHOICE CIGARS,

TOBACCO

of all brands and qualities,

PIPES, SNUFF,

AND ALL KINDS OF SMOKERS' FINDINGS

☞ The proprietor cordially invites his old friends and the public generally to give him a call. 6-4-1y

Insurance.

JOSEPH A. RANKIN, Continues to insure Real and Personal Property in the following Companies, viz: Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of Muncy Pa., Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia Pa., German Insurance Company of Erie Pa., Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh Pa., Columbia Insurance Company of Columbia Pa., and National Insurance Company of Hartford City. Office opposite the Presbyterian Church. v-5-no-2-1-y.

Foundries.

MILESBURG FOUNDRY.

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL kinds made and fitted up in the best style

Thimble SKEINS

of the last improved style, Wholesale or Retail.

Turbine Water Wheels, Engines, &c.,

made to order. [5-17-1y] M. M. FAXON.

LOGAN FOUNDRY

NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT

BELLEFONTE, PA.

It is with pleasure I inform the people Centre and the adjoining counties, that I am now prepared to make

HOUSE CASTINGS,

such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates &c., of all sizes.

Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled

Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the

IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.

Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every

VARIETY OF CASTINGS,

kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.
vbn1-1y. GEO. A. BAYARD

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BELLEFONTE PA.

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MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines,

HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Mill Machinery.

v5n46-1y.

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

WHITE & YELLOW PINE,

OAK

HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for

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CAR MANUFACTURIN G CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANFG CO.
5-35-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solicitous of business and guarentees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F. C. RICHARD.
v4n28-tf.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves	Phila.		12,55 p. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	5,05 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	9,20 p. m
"	"	Emporium	2,15 a. m
"		arr. at Buffalo	8,50 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		10,20 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	3,05 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	7,30 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	8,40 a. m
"	"	Renovo	10,05 a. m
"		arr. at Erie	7,20 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia,		8.00 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	1.20 p. m
"	"	Williamsport	6.20 p. m
"	"	arr. at Lock Haven	7.35 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM leaves	Harrisb'g		8.25 a. m
"		arr. Williamsport,	12. 55 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves	Buffalo,		3.25 p. m
"	"	Emporium	9 00 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	1.10 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	4.50 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	9.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		11. 20 a. m
"	"	Renovo	8.40 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven,	9,55 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't,	11.10 p. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	3.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Phila	8.00 a. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Lock Haven		7. 55 a. m
"	"	Williamsp't	9.30 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	1 50 p. m
"	"	arr. at Philadelphia	5.50 p. m
HARRISBURG ACCOM. leaves	Williamsport		6.50 p. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	10.50 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	2.50 a. m

Bald Eagle Mail, Eastward, Leaves Lock Haven 12.20 p. m arrives at Williamsport 1.30 p. m.

Bald Eagle Mail westward Leaves Williamsport 1.55 p. m. arrives at Lock Haven 3,10.

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 50 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p. m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail A.M.	Exs. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	9 20	6 50
East Tyrone	1	9 27	6 57
Bald Eagle	5	9 38	7 07
Hannah	10	9 54	7 21
Port Matilda	14	10 03	7 30
Martha	17	10 13	7 39
Julian	21	10 26	7 51
Unionville	26	10 40	8 05
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	10 50	8 15
Milesburg	31	10 55	8 20
Arrive Bellefonte	33	11 09	8 29
Leave Bellefonte	33	11 14	8 32
Milesburg	31	11 20	8 45
Curtin	34	11 30	8 55
Mount Eagle	37	11 36	9 01
Howard	40	11 45	9 10
Eagleville	44	11 58	9 23
Beech Creek	46	12 03	9 28
Mill Hall	51	12 16	9 41
Flemington	52	12 20	9 42
Lock Haven Intersection	54	12 25	9 50
Arrive Lock Haven	55	12 30	10 00

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 45	3 65
Lock Haven Intersection	1	9 50	3 10
Flemington	3	9 55	3 15
Mill Hall	4	9 59	3 19
Beech Creek	9	10 12	3 33
Eagleville	11	10 17	3 38
Howard	15	10 30	3 51
Mount Eagle	18	10 39	4 00
Curtin	21	10 45	4 03
Milesburg	24	10 55	4 15
Arrive Bellefonte	26		4 27
Leave Bellefonte	26		4 30
Milesburg	24	11 20	4 29
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 25	4 44
Unionville	29	11 38	4 57
Julian	34	11 50	5 09
Martha	36	12 01	5 20
Port Matilda	41	12 10	5 28
Hannah	45	12 19	5 33
Bald Eagle	50	12 33	5 58
East Tyrone	54	12 43	6 03
Arrive Tyrone	55	12 50	6 10

Insurance.

OLDEST STOCK COMPANY

IN AMERICA!

OVER

THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS

PAID TO SUFFERERS

IN 80 YEARS!!

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11-3m BELLEFONTE, PA.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS, an *importen invention*. It retains the Rupture at all times and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and it kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway N. Y. City.

Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses [illegible]; they slip off too frequently.
5-15-1y-eow

GO TO THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

JOB PRINTING.

Moral and Religious.

THE HIDDEN LINE.

The following lines are from the pen of Dr. J. Addison Alexander. It is one of those productions of genius which never die:

There is a time, we know not when,
A point we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men
To glory or despair.

There is a line by us unseen,
That crosses every path;
The hidden boundary between
God's patience and his wrath.

To pass that limit is to die,
To die as it by stealth;
It does not quench the beaming eye,
Or pale the glow of health.

The conscience may be still at ease,
The spirits light and gay;
That which is pleasing still may please,
And care be thrust away.

But on that forehead God has set
Indelibly a mark,
Unseen by man, for man as yet
Is blind and in the dark.

And yet the doomed man's path below
May bloom as Eden bloomed;
He did not, does not, will not know,
Or feel that he is doomed.

He knows, he feels that all is well,
And every fear is calmed;
He lives, he dies, he wakes in hell,
Not only doomed, but damned.

O! where is this mysterious bourne
By which our paths is crossed;
Beyond which, God himself hath sworn,
That he who goes is lost?

How far may we go on in sin?
How long will God forbear?
Where does hope end, and where begin
The confines of despair?

An answer from the skies is sent;
"Ye that from God depart,
While it is called to-day, repent,
And harden not your heart."

Death.

Each day calls to remembrance the fact that death cannot be far from any of us; but do not let the thought sadden you. As God planned the time of our birth, so he will plan the time of our departure. The apostle said 'To die is gain.' By and by we shall need rest; to begin again in a fairer abode. If you are a Christian death will only be like the going home of a child to long expectant arms.

Do not expect in health to have all the feelings which belong to the last hours; we cannot practice the resignation, not experience the comforts which only come when they are needed. God will see to it that his children are supported in that new, strange hour. With the experience will come revelation.

Sufferings are necessary to our complete preparation for heaven, to the full development of the soul, of which we shall see the use hereafter; and this reflection will enable us at the last to ride at anchor in peace, hard by the inner light-house, waiting for the Pilot.

When death comes and knocks at our door, it is true the heart beats quicker, for to give up one's hold on life, to look eternal things fair in the face, to go alone, to think of meeting God, summons the whole of our natural and acquired fortitude. At the hour we need to be able to say, 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.' The sting of death is sin.

The previous sickness prepares the soul and body for separation, and takes away dread. Let us give our friends assurance of our preparedness for another life, that they may be spared great sorrow at our departure.

Let us use our speech as we would wish we had done, when one of us is silent in death. Let us give all the communications, make all the explanations, speak all the loving words ere it is too late.

'Behold a door is open in heaven.'—Through that door our loved ones have gone; light streams through it, cheering us with the hope of re-union.

What is death to the brave? Do we stop to cower before the outside portal of our Father's mansion? Straight on, straight in, with the same step that we always walked! Oh! death, where is thy victory?'

FORGIVEN LONG AGO.—Years ago I read in Charles Kingsley somewhere,—and I have never forgotten it,—that when we have thought our highest and best of the love of God, the real thing is beyond it infinitely. There is nothing on earth like it, save the love of mother for a lost son. Oh! friends, put away dark and harsh views of the love of God: they are all devil's lies: there is no truth in them. If you were moved now to return this minute to the great God, in whose heart nesties all fatherhood, and motherhood too, He would receive you straight away into the embrace of his almighty love. The love of God is the biggest thing the angels know. I heard lately one tell this story: "It was my happiness to know something of the enduring and indestructible character of a mother's love. She had much trouble when I was young. My father died early, and we soon found out that he died a bankrupt. Things had to be sold One trouble came after another, and my widowed mother had as much as she could bear in the way of anxiety and toil. At last, to crown all, her eldest son, who should have been her prop and stay, ran away in very distressing circumstances. I well remember the early years of that cruel separation. Sitting by the fire in the long winter nights, my mother would speak to me and the other children calmly and quietly of our poor father that was dead; but if anybody named the wanderer she could not endure the anguish; and so after a time, his name was never heard. I remember how in the night, when the wind was raging round our humble cottage on the hill, making it tremble to its foundation, I used to hear my mother, for her bedroom was over mine, pacing the floor all night, sobbing and praying for the lost boy. She did not know where he was, and for aught she knew, he might be on the sea. Fourteen years passed away. All of us were scattered except two, who were twins now men, but little more than babies when their brother went away. It was early summer, and they and mother were sitting in the little parlor with the window open. To the window, with halting step, came a great, dark bearded stranger. He looked in, leaning on the window sill. My mother looked at him, and did not know him at first. But the big tears were running down his face, and she knew him through the tears. She sprang up and instantly bade him come in. 'No mother!' said he, I shall never *cross* your threshold *till* you have told me that you forgive me every thing. My mother said: 'Why dear! I have forgiven you long, long ago. There is nothing now to forgive, save that you have stayed away so long.'"

REV. C. C. COLTON writes: There is but one pursuit in life which it is in the power of all to follow, and all to attain. It is subject to no disappointments, since he that perseveres, makes every difficulty an advancement, and every contest a victory; and this is *the pursuit of virtue*. Sincerely to aspire after virtue is to gain her; and zealously to labor after our wages, is to receive them. Those who seek her early, will find her before it is late; her reward also is with her, and she will come quickly. For, the breast of a good man, is a little heaven commencing on earth; where the Deity sits enthroned with unrivalled influence, every safety from danger, resource from sterility, and subjugated passions, 'like wind and storm,' fulfilling his word.

OUR GREAT WANT.—Every person who thinks at all, must I am sure, be satisfied that our great want, the great need of our condition, is this one great thing,—to realize to ourselves the presence of God. It is a want not at all peculiar to the young. In this matter we are nearly at a level at all times of our life; it is with all of us our one great want, to bring the idea of God, with a living and abiding power, home to our minds.

THREE men are beloved by God: he who is of sweet temper, he who is moderate in his habits, and he who does not always obstinately adhere to his first resolves.

Attorneys and Agents.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'73-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

N. M ALLISTER.....JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

ISAAC LYTLE, Attorney-at-Law, Office with Wilson & Hutchison, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

E. BLANCHALD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

J. J. LINGLE, Attorney at Law Osceola, Clearfield County, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Clearfield and Centre Counties. 5-6-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public, & Military Claim Agent, will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. Office in basement of new Building of the First National Bank. v6n1-1y.

ADAM HOY. JAMES T. HALE
HOY & HALE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business submitted to them with promptness and dispatch. Special attention given to Orphans Court Practise and Collections. Remittances promptly made. v6n1-1y

D. G. BUSH.....GEO. M. YOCUM.
BUSH & YOCUM, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to them, with promptness. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, in Mrs. Irwin's stone building. v6n1-1y.

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Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. 5-29-1y

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AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
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AT THE
BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE
No. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.
PRICES LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER SHOE STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.
TEA & COFFEE!
Of the finest quality at LOWEST PRICES.
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Dealers in
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.
Best quality
Buenos Ayres Sole Leather
ALWAYS ON HAND
FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY KIP AND CALF SKINS.
Call and examine our stock, and be convinced that we are selling better and cheaper stock than any other firm in the county.
E. GRAHAM & SON,
41-6m Bishop St, Bellefonte, Pa.

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W. T. TWITMIRE,
dealer in
Stoves, Tinware
WOODEN WARE
and all kinds of
KITCHEN FURNITURE
also
COAL OIL
and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger. 6-tf

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OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS
TIN WARE
MANUFACTURED FROM THE
BEST QUALITY OF TIN,
AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.
SPOUTING
a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.
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FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
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WANTED--1000 AGENTS
to sell a new and useful invention for slitting and looping rags, for carpet and cutting button-holes can unite five times the amount of rags in the same length of time than can be done by hand. NO THREAD USED. Any child can use it. It is the greatest novelty of the day. Patented by L. C. Palmer, and will be sent to any one, with instructions for using same, on receipt of $1,50. State and County rights for sale. Great inducements to Agents. Address. L. C. PALMER, & Co, v5n43-tf Bellefonte, Centre Co, Pa.

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FOR SALE.—A two story frame store room, 20 by 38 feet, situated on the point of pike and mill street, in the borough of Milesburgh. Formley owned by W. H. Cook now occupied by J. B. Hahn. For terms of sale call on J. W. Cook, Merchant at Bellefonte. 5-41-tf MRS. M. J. LEVAN.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first-class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. RIDER & SON,
6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Milesburg, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

Thursday, April 9th, 1874,

The following described lot or parcel of ground situate in said Borough, viz: Lot or parcel of ground fronting on Water street, adjoining lots of John Pownell on the East and West, and bounded on the North by Bald Eagle Creek, and known in the plat or plan of said Borough as Lot No. 11, late property of Joseph Shirk, deceased.

TERMS—One half the purchase money to be made on confirmation of sale, the other half to be paid in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage.
11 3t. JOSEPH SHIRK, Ex'r.

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A WIRE MILL AND SPIRAL SPRING FACTORY, together with an excellent
WATER POWER!
ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT ORDER!
Situate on Logan's Branch just above Valentine's Forges, about one-half mile from Bellefonte. Also as much land as may be desired for the use of said Factory. For sale or rent. TERMS EASY. Inquire of
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Two other water powers adjoining, unimproved, with land sufficient for any manufacturing purpose. 6-8-tf.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

H BROCKERHOFF, Pres't. J. D. SHUGERT, Cash r.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

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v6n1-1y

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challenges competition as to quality.
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RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.
FUSE--BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,
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v5n34-1y

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Our Coal is of the very
BEST IN THE MARKET
and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.
All orders left with J. P. Gephart, at his office in the Conrad House, or at the Coal Yard, will receive prompt attention.
ALEXANDER & CO.

MUSIC.

La Creme de la Creme.—No. 1. Price 50cts Contains Alpine Horn, by Schirner; Prussian Eagle March, by Voss; Sleep, my child, by Egghard; Cujus Animam, by Herz and La Harpe, by Jungmann. 5 piano pieces, neatly bound, for only.....50cts

La Creme de la Creme.—No. 2 contains The Zither Player, by Lange; La Caprera, by Forbes; Slumber Song, by Heller; Serenade, by Liszt; In the Moonlight, by Reynolds, and the Flash Gallop, by Mora. Six pieces for.....50cts

La Creme de la Creme.—NEW MUSIC No. 3. Contains the following music: Quatuor for Puritani; Spinning Wheel Polka, by Schmoll; Spring Song, by Mendelssohn; Rosenlied, Oesten, and Pearly Cascade, 5 pieces for.....50cts

Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 76, contains two songs by Hays one by Danks, one by Stewart, Sacred Quartette by Thomas, a Waltz, March, and Mother Goose's Quadrilles. In all, $2,90 worth of music for.....30cts

Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 77, contains two new songs by Hays, one by Breese, one by Pratt, one by Danks, a Sacred Quartette by Thomas, a Four-hand piece, an easy Waltz and Schottisch, Polka, Mazurka and a Quickstep. In all, $3,80 worth of music for.....30cts

Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 78, contains a new song by Danks, one by Hays, one by Cox, one by Walker, and one by Stewart, a Sacred Quartette by Danks, a Trio from Opera of Pauline, an easy Schottisch and Waltz, a Mazurka and a brilliant Schottisch by Kinkel. $3,80 worth of music for.....30cts

MAILED POST PAID.

Old Bachelor's Waltz	Prevot 35
Old Bachelor's Polka	Kinkel 35
"Twilight" Thought. Reverie	Walker 30
Those eyes. Song	Kinkel 30
March of the Pilgrims	Maylath 30
Where has Ida gone? Song & Cho	Hays 25
Darling, I shall ever love thee. S. & C.	Danks 30
Mother Goose's Quadrilles	Dressler 50
I love you, my Love. Song & Cho	Hays 35
Softly now the light of day. Hymn	Oliver 35
Pet Redowa	Mack 25
Lost and Cast Away	
Song & Cho.	Hays 35
Dance Cuban	Kinkel 40
Don't believe them, Darling	Wellman 40
Good sweet Ham. Comic Song	Stewart 30
Call me your Darling again S. & C "	25
Go and learn a Trade. Song & Cho.	Hays 35
Katie's sleeping 'neath the Linden	Hong 30
In our boat. Morceau de Salon	Wilson 35
Little Sunshine. Song and Cho	Danks 30
Take this Letter to my Mother	Hays 30
Happy thoughts. Schottisch	Kinkel 50
Norah is Dreaming of you. Song	Pratt 30
Jenny, the Flower of Kildare	Stewart 40
Get up and shut the door. Comic	Hays 35
Fairy Wedding. March	Mack 25
Happy Thoughts. Polka	Mack 25
Toast. Brindisi for Piano	Tonel 40
Pearl of America. Caprice	Kinkel 50

Address, J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y. 8-3m

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1y

JNO. D. SOURBECK
LOCAL EXPRESS.
A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.
Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16-1y

CASH PAID FOR HIDES, BY
E. GRAHAM & SON,
5-40-6m Bellefonte, Pa

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.
Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment
NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a
Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
AND
VESTINGS,
Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line of
Gents Furnishing Goods,
of every style and variety, consisting of
HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors, &c., on hand.
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.
NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,
ALLEGHENY STREET.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Just received by
WM. M'CLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS;
which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.
Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.
He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, underclothing for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.
WM. M'CLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Miscellaneous.

BLATCHLEY'S
Improved cucumber wood pump, Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.
For sale by dealers and the trade generally Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
Chas. G. Blatchley, Manufact'r,
10 8-m. 509 Commerce St., Phila.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centenaial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.
Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.
Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned
FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D. Author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.
Sent under seal, to address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,
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127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——For a good cigar go to Green's.

——Coffee, sugar and Lent are declining.

——We propose going to Lock Haven next week on a mission of Love.

——Droves of horses and cattle frequently wander through our streets.

——The next term of Court begins on Monday, April 27th. Judge Bucher will preside.

——At the last meeting of the Building & Loan Association, money sold at a premium of 34 per cent.

——The different granges of this county have organized a Council which meets monthly at Centre Hall.

——We were shown, yesterday, samples of paper made at the Bellefonte Paper Mills. The paper is excellent.

——John T. Johnson, our Post Master, moved into the new Post-office, in Humes' Block, on Saturday evening last.

——Wm. McCulley has sold his livery stable to John C. Rote, formerly of Aaronsburg, who will "curry" on the business.

——If girls would have roses on their cheeks, they must do as the roses do,—go to sleep with the lilies and get up with the morning-glories.

——Munroe Armor is now said to be very much like the whale that swallowed Jonah,—they both got a profit (prophet) out of the water.

——Will Zeller, the druggist, has settled down into matrimonial life as quietly and old-fashionedly as if he'd never been a "piller" of young society.

——In moving, to-day, remember to leave the old cans, broken bottles, rusty stove pipe and other valuables lie around loose; the tenant with whom you exchange houses will do as much for you.

——March is said to be the purgatory month of the year, *i. e.* the transition state between settled seasons. We have often thought it was the purgatory month because people generally use so many purgatives.

——At the last meeting of Constans Commandery, Knights Templar, the following officers were elected: C. T. Fryberger, E. C.; Frank P. Green, G.; Hammon Sechler, C. G.; John P. Harris, Treasurer, George B. Weaver, Recorder.

——Ex Gov. Curtin and wife have left Jacksonville, Florida, where they have spent most of the winter, and are journeying leisurely through the Southern States toward New Orleans. They will return to Bellefonte the latter part of this month.

——The *Watchman* says that Centre Hall can boast of a preacher who can serve four congregations, run a steam saw mill, a variety store, two or three insurance companies, a butcher wagon, and several other little shows, all at one and the same time.

——In the N. Y. *Clipper* we notice that J. H. Haverly, a native of this county, who went away from town when an apprentice boy, is now organizing, in Cincinnati, a theatrical troupe of fifty members, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars.

——Fred Kurtz's *Reporter* appeared last week in bad condition—it hadn't any outside. If Fred would just have his outside and inside put up in the patent form and keep a big stock of papers on hand it would be more convenient for him and be so much more interesting for his readers.

——Altoona, Pa., has a debt of $222,191.75. She pays her Mayor $65 a month, and Chief of Police $50 a month. This is all right; but what do our readers think of their allowing a son to marry his own mother? Perhaps we should add, however, that the son was a minister and married his mother to a farmer.

——It is said that there is a Yankee in Rome, trying to organize a fire department but they discourage him.—These Romans must be some like Brown who seems to think no one ought to be entitled to consideration unless he is to the "manor born." That all American citizens born outside of this State are foreigners and not entitled to as much notice as a worthless, beastly, drunken native.

VALENTINE'S FISHERY.—This establishment, covering nearly two acres, is situated on Spring Creek on the opposite side of the railroad from Valentines' great Iron Works. The arrangement, location and management of this fishery is said to be complete, and the success in producing large numbers of trout during several years past, attest the fact.

The grounds are divided into some half dozen sections, each of which contains a pond. These ponds are supplied with the purest of water from a spring within the enclosure. They are so arranged that it is impossible for a trout, no matter what its size may be, to pass from one pond to another. The first pond contains the wrigglers that have just navigated out of the hatching beds; the others are filled with yearling, two-year-olds and so on.

The older trout are supplied with a system of spawning-beds that are complete in construction. They are so arranged that the eggs can all be gathered therefrom without injury, which, otherwise, would be a ticklish job.

An examination of the hatching-house is quite interesting. A system of beds are ranged, the full length of the building, a water pipe from the spring supplies each bed, and all the needed detail arrangements are carefully and conveniently fitted up. These beds were swarming with trout whose average length must have been near three quarters of an inch. One bed was filled with salmon, (spawn obtained from Seth Green), which could only be distinguished from the youthful trout by the superior development of their head, which was about as large as body and tail together.

There appears to be no barrier to the propagation of fish in this establishment. During the last three summers, hundreds of trout that have matured, were sent to the eastern cities, and, at home, they almost daily find their way to the Valentine table—in all the ramifications of that numerous family.

John Long, Superintendent of the fishery, has been a careful student of his vocation, and thoroughly understands the business.

We have no doubt that an arragement could be made with the Messrs. Valentine to stock Spring Creek with either trout or salmon, or both. They have every facility, and we recommend the idea to the new fish society formed in this place last week. Fish societies, in years past, have averaged a reputation for harmlessness that could seldom be equaled; but if this society will enforce existing laws, and have Spring Creek and other streams of the county generously stocked, and then protected, they will realize a thousand fold on their investment and reinstate one of the greatest attractions that could be offered to make Bellefonte a favorite summer resort.

——The Huntingdon *Journal* seems to have taken in sail on the Cassville affair and the way things look now it seems us though there was a good amount of low personal spite that urged on this tirade against Guss, who may not be the most moral man that ever was, if he had been, he could not have taken a hand in the disgraceful proceedings that have been a reproach to Huntingdon Co. for the last few years. It seems to us that there has been a good deal of minding other people's business over there. Why can not these knights of the quill "shake hands over the bloody chasm" and go to work for the glorious principles of republicanism, and leave fighting to dogs who delight to bark and bite for it is their nature to. We have in the past refrained from saying anything about this disgraceful scandal because from the very force of the circumstances we could but regard it as the outgrowth of a bitter partisan warfare in which all the actors have shown themselves to be anything but gentlemen. We are glad to see this evidence of returning sense on the part of the *Journal*, and hope they may continue in this happy frame of mind. We feel certain that the respectable people of Huntingdon must be tired if low blackguardism and obscenity therefore we say to these mighty men of letters, these slop slingers, do give them a rest, it cannot fail to make them happy, and you can go down to your graves without any fresh stains upon your inky characters.

——From a correspondont we learn that a protracted meeting which had been in progress for about nine weeks at Wallace Run, Boggs township, closed in rather an abrupt manner a few evenings since. Some mischievous boys upset the coal house and committed sundry other malicious acts outside while the meeting was in session. A great commotion was raised at the time, and, a day or two after the offenders were arrested and, when brought before a Milesburg Justice, the religious prosecutors offered to settle the difficulty if the boys would pay the cost. The boys were short of money and the prosecution kindly offered to loan them the money. There the strong arm of the law was stayed and the boys set at liberty after promising better fashions in future.

——The largest and best assortment of furniture to be found in this city is at Brachbill's new store on Spring street.

——The Boalsburg post-office will soon change masters.

——Go to Brachbill's on Spring street for all styles of Wall Paper.

——Thomas Bollinger has been appointed post-master at Rock Spring.

——To-day is considered, in Bellefonte, the most appropriate of the year for changing residences.

——The Odd Fellows of Pine Grove intend to convert the second story of the Academy into an Odd Fellow's Hall.

——The experience of years has demonstrated that there is nothing like a milk white hat with a black band for a raftman.

——We notice a number of our exchanges expressing themselves in favor of our post master, John T. Johnson, for Lieutenant Governor.

——The colored school gave two pleasant entertainments in Reynolds Hall last week. They were well attended and the exercises were appreciated.

——Some of the beefstake sold in Bellefonte might well be compared to the first mentioned in history. When King Henry VIII dissolved the Papal bull.

——Dr. S. Belford has removed his office from rooms over Rankin & Co's Drug Store to rooms over W. F. Reynolds & Co's Bank, where he can be found during the next four weeks.

——Last Monday trains on the L. C. & S. C. railroad began making regular trips to Laurelton. Thus slowly but surely, the iron horse approaches the Centre county line from the East.

——By using COSMOLINE after washing and other household duties, the hands will be kept perfectly soft and it will entirely prevent them from cracking in cold weather. It cannot be recommended too highly.

——Never, since we came to Bellefonte, has our subscription list increased so fast as during the last three weeks. This might be because we don't know how to conduct a paper—but we don't think it is.

——Constable Kline of Gregg township, while returning lately from Millheim on horseback had his head lacerated and received some sore bruises by being pitched headlong onto a stonepile by a stumbling horse.

——Mr. Reed the newly appointed U. S. attorney is said to be a lawyer of Good practice and much experience, an upright citizen, an honest man, and the office will doubtless be performed in a conscientious and impartial manner.

——The women of the coming time—
Shall man to vote appoint her?
Well, yes or no, your bottom dime
She'll do as she's a min'ter.
We know she "will" or else she "won't,"
'Twill be the same as now,
And if she does, or if she don't,
God bless her, anyhow!

——Mr. Orvis presented a petition of forty-six inhabitants of Centre county, for a law to prevent the killing of deer in that county for three years. Also one against the prohibiting the hunting of deer with dogs in said county, which was referred to Committee on Agriculture.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mrs. John Hoffer of this place, while going down cellar, last Thursday, had her face badly lacerated and two of her ribs fractured by the stairs giving away and precipitating her upon the stone floor below. We are pleased to hear that she is recovering.

——The morning train of last Saturday week, after leaving Howard, encountered a herd of cattle that were grazing along the track. A valuable cow belonging to Mr. J. S. Welch, was struck by the guard and carried along for three or four rods. At the end of that, her last journey, she was literally ground to atoms.

——A Michigan paper slanders the eloquent lady orator Miss Anna Dickenson by intimating that she is upwards up 300 years old. Now we heard her lecture not long ago and we thought she looked very young and pretty, we took her to be about sweet sixteen, we would risk an old hat that she is not over sixty anyhow.

FIRE AT HOWARD.—Last Friday at two o'clock the house occupied by Curtis De Hass, near the Rolling Mill, was observed to be on fire. Prompt efforts were made to extinguish the flames but without avail and the whole building was soon in ashes. Furniture and other contents were saved. No insurance. Fire was first observed in the roof but the origin is a question of doubt.

——The Cameron County *Press* says: "Our devil thinks it would be a good idea for newspaper publishers to inaugurate a praying movement for mutual protection. Delinquent subscribers to be visited, and their abodes besieged with prayer until they came down with the tin. The great objection to this plan of operation is, there are so few praying printers and so many delinquent subscribers.

There is one praying printer in Centre county. See Brown's paper of March 4th, in which he says, "We would pray to God to enlarge his soul, &c." We saw him on the street last week praying for the loan of three dollars until he could sell his dog.

PERSONALS.—Levi A. Miller, Esq., returned on Saturday from an extensive trip up the West Branch. We understand that he intends to embark in the mercantile business in this place before long.

—A gentleman from Philadelphia who dropped into our office on Saturday, thought he would tickle us by saying that Bellefonte merchants, as a class, were among the most reliable and honest men that come to the city for goods. We asked him if he had nothing fresher than that, because everybody knows our leading business houses rank among the solidest and best in the State.

—N. L. Atwood, Esq., a gentleman widely known in this section of the State, was in our town last week canvassing for Appleton's Encyclopedia.—His visits among our citizens were both pleasant and profitable, as he renewed many old acquaintances and obtained quite a number of subscribers for his valuable work.

—Seth H Yocum, Esq., of the law firm of Bush & Yocum, returned home last week, after an absence of several months in California, whither he had been sojourning for the improvement of his health. The delightful and health-giving climate of the Pacific coast has done wonders for Mr. Yocum, and he returns to the practice of his profession with renewed health and vigor.

For the REPUBLICAN.

——The following is a condensed report of Big Run school, Liberty twp., closing Friday, March 27th, 1874:—Length of term, five months; No. of pupils enrolled—males, 20, females, 20; average attendance during term, males 16, females 16; per cent. of attendance during term, males 82, females 84.—Twelve scholars the fourth month, and seven the fifth did not miss a day; average age of males, 12 years, females, 11; branches of study—writing, 33; mental arithmetic, 33; written arithmetic, 25; geography, 22, and other branches in proportion. Declamation and essay weekly. Mary A. Bowes received the greatest number of merit marks for sweeping the school room during the winter; John C. Bechdel the greatest number in advanced spelling class; H. Bowes the greatest number in second spelling class, and Eliza J. Council the greatest number in the primary spelling class. There were thirty-six visitors present the last day of school. The day was fine, the order good, and all in all, we had a pleasant time.

HENRY THOMPSON, Teacher.

——A meeting to organize a society for the enforcement of the fish laws and for the propagation of fish in the several streams of Centre County was held in the office of Hoy & Hale on Friday evening last. Messrs. S. T. Shugert was elected president and R. P. Tuten secretary. On motion the following committee was appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the society: James T. Hale, Esq., Messrs. Samuel Van Tries and S. S. Lyon. On motion the gentlemen present formed themselves into a permanent organization after which remarks were made by several gentlemen in relation to the culture of fish and their protection, some good fish stories were told, etc. The meeting adjourned to meet at the Commissioners' office next Thursday (to-morrow) evening at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in the matter to be present. (Town papers please copy.)

——Mistaken indentity—if it may be so called—occasionally brings about trouble. In a church not far away, a minister of the Gospel was just reaching his voice and arms up to the top of a lofty climax at the exact time that a gentleman in the congregation called out, "dry up," "dry up!" to no one, however, but his own little boy, who was making too much noise. The minister "dried up" for about one minute, and then with an aggrieved expression on his face, remarked: "Some one tells me to "dry up"—I don't know what for, I have been doing the best I can." But he saw that the gentleman's remarks were not intended for him, when the small boy was carried out of church by the cuff of the neck.

——In this community, this first day of April is the best and most reliable, for the planting of lawsuits and business difficulties. The crop seldom fails. Don't put agreements in writing, forget to take receipts, don't bother with legal advise, tell him its "all right" and there's no use signing, and you'll find that courts and juries will take a deal of interest in your affairs before the year is out.

——By a card in another column, it will be seen that Dr. J. W. Rhone, dentist, has removed from Boalsburg to this place, and opened an office for the practice of dental surgery in Turner's building next door to Wilson & Hicks' hardware store. Dr. Rhone has been a successful practitioner in Boalsburg for the past ten years. We wish him success.

——The Piomingos are again on the war-path. Batcheller has prepared the war paint and a grand war-dance will take place, next Monday evening. Extensive arrangements are making and the entertainment will be a grand one.

——Choice garden seeds at Green's.

——Captain James Dunlap has located the Pine Grove post office in his store.

——Rev. M. L. Smyser has been returned to another year's pastorate in the Methodist church of this place.

——Mrs. Wolfe, wife of Jacob Wolfe, Wolfe's Store, Pa., while carrying a bucket of water on Monday, fell and broke one of her limbs at the knee.

——General Beaver's horse goes well without a driver. The animal tried it on Monday and made better time than ever before, only a more durable buggy is needed.

——Hobert Allport, of Philipsburg, has declared his intention to have the Moshannon and its dams stocked with black bass, if it has to be done at his own expense.

——The valient Knight of Sunny Side proposes to erect telegraphic communication between his coal yard and law office so that he may loose no time going to his meals.

——Mr. R. H. Duncan's house caught fire on Monday morning, but was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan were both from home.

——Vasquez, the California bandit, took five dollars from a man and then bought the man's gloves for two dollars. And this is the man Boyd Henderson is risking his life to interview.

——Farmers will remember that the the Centre County Agricultural Society will hold a special meeting in the Court House on next Friday afternoon at two o'clock. A full attendance is desired.—We understand that a resolution will be proposed to offer special premiums for root crops.

——One of the most important events of the season is Burnside & Thomas' new stock of goods. This veteran firm has been winning golden opinions for years until it has become the leading house in the interior of the state. They cater for and command the very cream of the trade. They adapt themselves to all tastes. They now offer to the public the largest stock of Mackerel, Salmon, Lake trout, White fish and Herring. Groceries of the finest and best grades. Their Molasses has no superior. The point is this, they are determined to offer goods at such fair prices that they will meet the wants of the public and the demands of the times. Butter, Eggs and Flich, Dried Fruits and all kinds of County produce wanted by Burnside & Thomas.

——The upper end of the county seems to be ambitious to have all the rescources of that section developed, and that speedily, to wit, the following in the Philipsburg *Journal*: A number of capitalists, headed by L. A. Mackey, Esq., Lock Haven, have completed all the preliminary arrangements for locating and building a railroad along the river, from the mouth of Sinnemahoning to Karthaus, and that a corps of engineers, under Col. Jarrett, will be placed on the route within a month.—We understand that the heirs, or owners, of the Karthaus estate are also taking great interest in this project and will lend material aid in the building of this line of road. This is a movement in the right direction. This road will not stop long at Karthaus. It will soon move up to the mouth of Moshannon creek, and be built up that stream to Philipsburg, while another branch will come up the river to the Cherry Tree; and this, too, within the next five years. We predict now that before five years pass around, all the coal mined on the Moshannon will go to market *via* Karthaus and Lock Haven, instead of over the mountain to Tyrone. This movement will do more to develop our county and dig up our hidden treasures of coal, iron ore and fire clay, then anything contemplated in the State. The gentleman at the head of this movement are energetic and command and possess any amount of capital.

THE ALTOONA DISTRICT.—The following are the appointments made by the Methodist Conference, which has just closed its sessions at Altoona, for this district. It will be seen that Mr. Smyser returns here:

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder—T. M. Reese.
Altoona, First Church—J. Curns.
" Eighth Avenue—R. E. Wilson.
" Third Charge—D. Hartman.
Holidaysburg—H. C. Pardoe.
Duncansville—H. Linn.
Martinsburg—D. Castleman.
Williamsburg—J. W. Cleaver, J. P. Benford.
Logan Valley—J. A. Dixon.
Tyrone—J. H. M'Cord.
East Tyrone—G. Guyer.
Port Matilda—J. Guss.
Milesburg—W. M. Meminger.
Howard—L. S. Crone.
Beach Creek—J. F. Bell, W. J. Owens, sup.
Penn's Valley—J. W. Leckie.
Bellefonte—M. L. Smyser.
Half Moon—J. Lloyd.
Pine Grove—W. H. Norcross.
Warriors Mark—W. Gywnn.
Birmingham—W. W. Reese.
Philipsburg—T. Barnhart.
Grahampton—J. W. Haughtawout, A. M'Closky.
Osceola—J. B. Sharver, T. H. Switzer, sup.
Clearfield—A. D. Yocum.
Woodland—W. H. Dill.
Clearfield circuit—F. W. Bouse.
Curwensville—J. B. Young.
Lumber City—R. H. Wharton.
New Washington—R. H. Colburn.
Glen Hope—W. S. Hamlin.
Snow Shoe—J. Gray, G. B. Agne.
W. Earnshaw, chaplin N. A. D. S., Dayton, Ohio, and member of Warrior's Mark quarterly conference.

——Fishing tackle at Green's Drug store.

——Our friend, I. Buffington of Milesburg, has written a letter to a friend which is full of good argument, and as it has already found its way into print we publish it in the hope that it may have a beneficial influence. Here it is: The following statement was suggested by our conversation at the table, last evening, and your remarks on "why spend your money for that which is not bread?" Perhaps you can use the calculations sometime to advantage.

I used to spend thirty cents a day for tobacco and cigars, amounting to one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents per year. I quit its use eight years ago. I then weighed one hundred and forty-five pounds; I now weigh one hundred and eighty.

Some three months ago, I quit the use of coffee. At the present prices it cost me seven cts. per day, or twenty-five dollars and fifty-five cts. per year, both and tobacco, $135.05. My family consists of five persons; all drink water as you saw. I drink mine with a little sweetning. I will now show you the way I enjoy much more pleasure with the money:

		PER YEAR.
8 cents a day for the support of	the gospel or	$29.20.
2 " " " "	church expenses	7.30.
2 " " " "	benevolent objects	7.30.
2 " " " "	beneficiary and temperance societies	7.30.
2 " " " "	insurance for $1500 on property	7.30.
2 " " " "	life police	7.30.
4 " " " "	daily papers $3.60; National Baptist $2.00; county paper $2.00; Baptist Teacher, 50cts; Agriculturist $1.00; postage, 1.10.	14 60.
1 "	per day to give children S. S. collections	3.65.
2 " " "	to give Mrs. B. for collections	7.30.
5 " " "	for taxes and contingencies	18.25.
27		$125.05.

The above statement is very nearly correct; it may vary a little both ways, it almost makes me blush to think what a—— (well I guess I won't fill the *blank.*)

PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHY has hitherto been considered the shortest, most perfect and rapid system of Short hand Writing. It, however, has several and important defects: being difficult to learn on account of its numerous rules, with an array of exceptions to them, and from the fact that several sounds have a multiplicity of signs, which are apt to delay and confuse even an experienced writer, who has to think which form he should use when he ought to be free from all thought except as to what the speaker is saying. These defects, and the necessity of a more simple and uniform system, have led to the perfection of a new system known as EDEOGRAPHY, (derived from two Greek words meaning *pleasant writing,*) which is free from all irregularities, and is much easier, and thirty per cent. shorter than PITMAN'S. The whole principle of this new art may be acquired in a few days, and a month's practice of one hour daily in reading and writing will enable any one to use it with facility. The "MANUAL OF EDEOGRAPHY" is published by Messrs. T. W. EVANS & Co., of Philadelphia, a responsible firm, who will promptly fulfill the offer they make in our advertising columns.

"A WONDER OF MEDICAL SCIENCE," may well be applied to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is nearly half a century since this remarkable remedy was introduced to the public, and yet the immediate and enviable reputation which it gained by its wonderful cures of coughs, colds, hooping cough, sore throat, influenza, consumption, and all bronchial complaints, is to this day fully sustained.

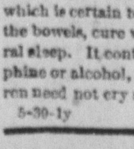
DIED.

In Boggs twp., on the 26th ult., Wm. Poorman, from a large cancer in his left eye. Aged about 50 years.

In Boggs township, March 16th, of consumption, David Butler, aged about thirty years.

Deceased leaves a wife and four small children in almost destitute circumstances. May the watchful eye of God and the good people of that neighborhood care for the widow and orphans.

Centaur Liniment.



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., &c., upon the human frame, and of strains spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are endered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1 00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

5-30-1y